THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1869. NO. 9

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

FURNITURE, CARPETS

AND MATTRESSES,

Wholesale and Retail.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
87 & 89 BOWERY,
65 CHRISTIE STREET,
130 & 132 HESTER STREET,
NEW YORK.

(CONNECTED UNDER ONE ROOF.)

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing Houses throughout ever offered by one house in the City, and at a great deduction in price.

Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of H. S. BARNES, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co., Broadway, and for the last four years with Lord & Taylor. Our stock of Carpets is entirely new and well selected, this branch having been just added to our business.

The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. Every Mattress guaranteed.

Steamboats, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls and Private Houses furnished throughout at wholesale prices.

The Floating Palaces the Steamers of the People's Line on the Hudson River—were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Second and Third Ave. Cars pass our Stores. Entrance 87 & 89 Bowery, N. Y.

apr 2 8—W3mch

HERE'S YER MULES.

PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY., March 4th, 1869.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price—Dear Sirs:

I WILL HAVE A DROVE OF GOOD BROKE MULES, from four to six years old, in Wilmington about the 1st of April, about sixty of them suitable for wagon purposes or working on Railroads, and the balance suitable for Cotton and Ground Pea Plowing. They were all selected by me in the Far West for the above purposes, and nearly all bought out of wagons by the pair, and are now ready for immediate use. One Mule well broke at this season of the year will do the work of two unbroke. The Mules will be divided in Greensboro' on the 21st of this month. One-half will go by way of the Coalfields and then to Fayetteville about the 24th, and from there to Elizabeth about the 26th, and then to Lumberton and to Wilmington. The other half will be in Raleigh on the 25th, in Clinton 27th, Faison's Depot 28th, Kenansville 30th, and then to Wilmington, by way of Magnolia and Rocky Point.

My old friends and customers may rely upon the Stock being at the above places at the time above mentioned, and will be sold at the market price.

H. T. WILSON, AGENT.

Fayetteville Eagle and Raleigh Sentinel copy twice a week till April 1st, and send bill.

mh 10 137-1td&wtf

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

Valuable Land for Sale in the Upper Black River District.

HAVING TO PAY SOME OLD DEBTS, I offer for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing 787 acres, being part of the Plantation formerly owned by George Fennell, deceased, in Upper Black River District. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn or Wheat. Description of the land and improvements is unnecessary, as purchasers will view the premises. OWEN FENNELL.

New Hanover Co., March 6th, 1869.

mh 10 137-2td&wtf

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

feb 5 52-3m

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Poudrette, equal to the best Super-phosphate, at the low price of $25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superior article of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Dust. See testimonials:

E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it doubled the yield.

WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

P. W. HUTCHISON, Sen., near Cherokee, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala., says his Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Elliville, Ga., says it increased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.

G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on Corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUBLED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried it with three several crops the last and present years, and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A MOST VALUABLE MANURE."

The Superintendent of Gen. W. R. COX, Polk Island Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used it also on Cotton which produced a large yield."

Doct. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., says: "The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton made 248 per cent. the first year."

Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says:—"The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phosphate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 3139, New York P. O.

Office 66 Cortlandt Street.

B. G. GRAHAM, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. jan 8-48-3m

SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington,

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

feb 5 52-3m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 67-eod1w-1tw

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, March 29, 1869.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Substitute for an act to provide for a system of public instruction.

The question recurred upon the adoption of section 4.

Mr. Welch moved to strike out in the section "five years" and insert "two years."

Mr. Downing moved to amend the amendment by making it "three years."

Mr. Welch accepted the amendment.

The amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. French moved to strike out the words "for a period of not less than five years" and insert "until otherwise provided by the General Assembly." Agreed to.

The section as adopted reads as follows, to-wit: "The text-books selected and prescribed by the Board of Education shall remain in use until otherwise provided for by the General Assembly."

Mr. Ingram moved to strike out section 5, which provides that the Board of Education shall purchase annually, for the use of the schools of the several counties, such quantities of text-books as may be needed in the schools thereof; said books to be forwarded to the Commissioners of each county, the cost of which shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall furnish, the same time, to the Treasurer the amounts due from the Commissioners of each county for the books forwarded to such county, which sum shall be charged to the county.

Mr. Bowman said it was time for this Legislature to cease to levy taxes on the people. He thought the whole bill abounded in abomination, and in fact, it was nothing but a huge scandle. He hoped the section would be stricken out.

Mr. Estes spoke for sometime against the motion to strike out, and during his remarks alluded to Mr. Bowman's remarks about "not legislating for New England." [Mr. Bowman, *sotto voce*, say yes we are not legislating for New England.] Mr. Estes continued, saying that this gentleman must acknowledge that New England had the best and most successful system of schools in the world.

Mr. Bowman: If New England is so much ahead of the world generally, and so much better than this section of the country in particular, why did Northern men emigrate here. [Applause.]

Mr. Estes continued for some time in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Bowman said he did not recognize the right of men from other State to come here and dictate to North Carolinians in their own State. He did not intend to submit to be ridiculed and taken to task about his ideas and notions as a North Carolinian. He was a North Carolinian, representing a constituency of native North Carolinians, and he intended to protect their interests, &c.

After a considerable debate section 5 was stricken out by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Ashworth, Barnes, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Clayton, Davis, Durham, Ferebee, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Gunter, Hawkins, Hayes, Hendricks, Hicks, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Kinney, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams, of Sampson—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Banner, Blair, Carey, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Estes, Forkner, Foster, French, Gahagan, Graham, Harris, of Wake, Hodgin, Horney, Hudgins, Lallin, Leary, Mayo, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Snipes, Stevens, Stilley, Sweat, Sykes, Vest, Wilson and Wiswall—30.

Section 6, which provides that the County Commissioners shall forward annually a requisition upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the books shall be forwarded to them, and be disposed of by them at cost, provided that any persons who are unable to pay for the necessary books, shall be furnished at the cost of the county, was also stricken out by a vote of yeas 46, nays 39.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1869.

Leave of absence was granted the Senators from Anson and Gaston, until the 12th of April.

Mr. Brogden from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill to relieve Rufus Galloway, late Sheriff of Brunswick.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill incorporating the McLean Hook and Ladder Company of Fayetteville.

Act to lay off Homestead, &c., was read third time and passed—yeas 30, nays 2.

Act providing salaries for the Governor and Treasurer—allows the Governor $4,000, and $1,000 for house rent—allows the Treasurer $3,000.

Mr. Osborne said he was willing to allow the Governor $4,000; the bill gave him $5,000.

Mr. Wynne was willing to give the Governor $5,000, but could not vote to give him $1,000 because he chose to rent his own house.

Mr. Martindale said the Governor was as much entitled to $5,000 as members of Congress, especially as he, the Governor, had to furnish his own house; the Government house was not in a condition for Mr. Holden to live in, occupying the position that he does.

The motion to strike out resulted, yeas 13, nays 19.

The question then being on the final passage of the bill, resulted, yeas 22, nays 13.

Mr. Bellamy moved to reconsider.

Mr. Hayes moved to lay that motion on the table. Result, yeas 10, nays 20.

The question now recurring on the motion to reconsider,

Mr. Hayes said, if the opposition would agree to make the salary $5,000, he would vote for a reconsideration—unless they did, he would not.

Mr. Welker held in his hand a substitute which would meet the views of the Senator from Robeson.

Mr. Love objected to any bargain being made on this floor.

Mr. Robbins opposed a salary greater than $4,009—it was enough, and the office would be sought with this salary. People were now leaving the State in immense numbers, in consequence of heavy taxation, and the poverty of our State, made so by Radical rule—this was the language of emigrants to him.

Mr. W. D. Jones said, inasmuch as the Governor had refused to occupy the State Mansion, and thereby save to the State a very large amount annually, he thought it just to allow him the $1,000.

Mr. Wynne replied to Mr. Robbins, and fixed the distress of our people upon the party represented by Mr. R., &c.

Mr. Osborne, in an able argument, opposed the increase of the salary.

Mr. Respass defended the Republican party, and advocated the adoption of the $4,000 salary, and the $1,000 for rent.

The question then being to reconsider, resulted, yeas 19, nays 13.

Mr. Welker offered a substitute, making the Governor's salary $5,000.

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend that by saying $4,000—yeas 16, nays 17.

Mr. Welker's substitute was then adopted—and the bill, as amended, passed, yeas 19, nays 13.

Act requiring the Board of Education to invest certain funds coming into their hands in State or U. S. securities, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lindsay moved a reconsideration of the vote, (of last night,) by which the vote to lay on the table the bill authorizing the exchange of certain bonds issued for Railroad purposes. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Respass moved to postpone, and make it the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

On the question to postpone, a protracted and *live* debate ensued—Mr. Lindsay leading—and characterized the efforts of certain Senators to raise revenue, and to vote away money for railroads, as calling to their aid powers *celestial, terrestial and infernal*—and how they were found in opposition to debts contracted before the war, they were obligations wich the State should not shrink from.

Mr. Graham was understood as being ready to vote for the exchange of the bonds, as they were not within the prohibition of the Constitution.

Mr. W. D. Jones took in substance the same position.

Mr. Moore, of Yancey, moved to postpone to the 16th of November. Yeas 10, Nays 22.

The bill was then postponed till Monday next 12 o'clock.

Act authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money to supply a deficiency in the Treasury, was read a third time.

Mr. Martindale offered an amendment restricting the rate of interest which the Treasurer shall pay to 6 per cent—result, yeas 20, nays 11.

The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 21, nays 8.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1869.

Mr. French presented a petition from the Commissioners of New Hanover county and the Aldermen of the city of Wilmington. Placed on Calendar.

By Mr. French: A bill to amend the act to establish special courts in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern. Referred.

Mr. Moore, of Alamance, introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This Legislature having learned with great pleasure the successful and victorious campaign of the Wake county militia in suppressing the "new rebellion" in the county of Alamance; therefore

Be it resolved, By the General Assembly of North Carolina, that a vote of thanks be awarded the heroes of that memorable struggle, and that a pension be allowed the maimed and unfortunate for life.

The Chair ruled the resolution out of order.

By Mr. Wilkie: A resolution that officers and members of the House shall each receive *per diem* for the time during the recess from the 21st of December last to the 4th of January. Lies over.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution instructing the Special committee on Relief to inquire and report to this General Assembly what additional legislation is necessary to perfect the "Stay Law" as passed at the present session, after some debate the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the act establishing a Special Court in the city of Wilmington and Newbern was taken up and referred to the Judiciary committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Substitute for an act to provide for a system of Public Instruction.

J. H. Harris, colored, of Wake, moved to recommit the bill to the committee on Education with instructions to report to-morrow morning.

Messrs. Bowman, Pou, Ingram and others opposed the motion.

The motion to recommit was put and lost by a vote of yeas 38, nays 50.

The question recurred upon the adoption of section 7.

Section 10 was amended in such a manner as to distribute the net annual income of the public school fund among the several counties in proportion to the number of children to be instructed and then adopted.

W. J. Hayes, colored, moved to reconsider the vote by which section 5 was stricken out.

Mr. Bowman spoke in opposition to the motion. He objected to the section on account of the enormous load of taxation it would create. In his opinion, after a calm consideration of facts and figures this furnishing of books, &c., would cost at least $800,000. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays being called the House laid the motion to reconsider on the table by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Banner, Barns, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chowan, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Raglan, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stilley, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Wilkie, Williams, of Sampson, Wilson—52.

NAY—Messrs. Ames, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Forkner, Foster, French, Gahagan, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hilliard, Hodgin, Horney, Hudgings, Justice, of Henderson, Kinney, Lallin, Leary, Mayo, McCanless, Mehdenhall, Morris, Morris, Pearson, Price, Renfrow, Reynolds, Siegrist, Simonds, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Vest, Wiswall—38.

Pending the consideration of section 14 the House adjourned.

ANNUAL SESSION 1868-'69.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.

Mr. Burns presented a minority report on the location of the penitentiary, recommending the former proposed location on Deep River.

Bill authorizing the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to receive donations of land, passed first reading and was placed upon the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Hyman, the vote whereby the resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money was passed yesterday was reconsidered.

The bill was amended so as to allow the Treasurer to pay as high as 8 per cent. interest, if necessary, and passed third reading as amended.

Bill to provide for the location of a Penitentiary and the report of the Committee thereon came up by assignment.

Mr. Barrow moved to strike out "Greensboro', Guilford county." Which motion prevailed, and after a lengthy debate on various amendments as to location, the city of Salisbury was agreed upon as the site for the location of the Penitentiary. The vote in favor of Salisbury stood 18 yeas to 17 nays.

The bill then passed its second reading.

Mr. Barrow moved to reconsider the vote just taken. He did not approve of passing bills through in a hasty manner.

The hour having arrived the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.

Mr. Ames, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably bill in relation to the State canal from Lake Landing on Mattamuskeet Lake to Yocking creek.

Mr. Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, reported bill to amend an act establishing a special court at Wilmington, favorably with an amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Malone: Bill to authorize the election of judges of Superior Courts by the voters of the several districts.

Mr. French: Bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Seaside Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended for the consideration of his resolution to appoint a committee on the part of the House and one on the part of the Senate, in addition to those already appointed, to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, with power to sit in Virginia, if necessary, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. Bowman moved to strike out the clause appointing additional members.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution was lost.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend section 5, chapter 44, of the laws of the special session, 1868, entitled "An act in relation to punishments," passed third reading.

The substitute for a bill to provide a system of public instruction was taken up, the pending question being on the adoption of sec. 32.

The section was adopted.

The committee on Education recommend that sec. 33 be stricken out.

The section provides that "the committee of any township shall, when they deem it advisable, call a meeting of the voters, who either reside or pay taxes in the township, and submit to them the proposition for a continuance of the schools beyond the four months required by law; and shall submit to them an estimate of the expense per month for the continuance of said schools."

After a lengthy debate, and the rejection of sundry amendments, the question recurring on striking out section 33, the motion was agreed to—yeas 50, nays 42.

Message from the Senate transmitted House bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply a temporary deficiency in the treasury, with an amendment.

The amendment was concurred in.

Message of the Senate transmitted for consideration several Senate bills which were appropriately referred.

Message from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitted a communication from the Public Treasurer, calling attention to the fact that the official bonds executed by sheriffs of several counties are worthless, owing to the insolvency of the sheriffs, as well as their sureties, over and above their homesteads. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The school bill was resumed. Section 34 was stricken out—yeas 46, nays 31.

Mr. Carey moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 8, nays 65.

Mr. French, in voting no, said if the Republicans would remain in their seats and vote, a good school bill could be passed, in spite of the combined efforts of the enemies of education to defeat it.

Sections 35 and 36 were adopted.

Adjourned until 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3½ o'clock.

The consideration of the school bill was resumed, the question being on the adoption of section 38.

[This section provides that the County Commissioners of each county shall appoint biennially, on or before the 4th of March, a suitable person to be styled "County Examiner," to hold his office for two years, and whose certificates and credentials are to be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.]

The committee recommended that the section be amended so as to insert after "person" the words "resident of the county," and to strike out the words "whose certificates and credentials are to be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instructions."

The amendments were agreed to, and the section as amended adopted.

Section 40 was read. [Provides that the county commissioners shall allow the County Examiner a sum not to exceed $3 per day for each day of actual service.]

The committee recommended the amendment that the money should be paid "out of the school fund," and that the services of the Examiner should be "determined by the county commissioners." Amendments agreed to and the section adopted.

The committee recommended that section 41 be amended by prescribing that the County Examiner should give notice of the time and place for the examination of persons desiring employment as teachers by advertising in a newspaper, or by written posters. Agreed to.

Paragraph 5 of the section reads that the County Examiner shall have power, and that it shall be his duty "to enforce the course of study and the use of text books adopted by the State Board of Education."

The committee recommended that the word "adopted" be changed to "recommended."

The change was agreed to.

Mr. Rowman moved to substitute for paragraph five the words "to enforce the course of study as far as practicable provided in section 45."

The substitute prevailed—yeas 45, nays 32—and the section as amended was adopted.

Sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 were adopted.

Mr. Bowman moved to strike out section 46, which provides that "in every school there shall be a daily Bible exercise, to which all the pupils shall give attention."

After debate the motion to strike out prevailed 40 yeas to 36 nays.

Sec. 47 was amended so that no school should be kept in session more than six hours per day.

Mr. Stevens moved to strike out section 53, which provides that teachers shall hold their pupils strictly accountable for any disorderly conduct on the way to and from schools, and on the play-grounds. Motion lost.

Section 55 provides that if any teacher should be dismissed before expiration of contract by any school authority, such teacher should have the right of appeal to the County Commissioners, &c.

Mr. Sweat moved to strike out "authority" and insert "committee." Not agreed to, yeas 23, nays 50.

Section 56 reads "the school authorities of each and every township shall establish a separate school or separate schools for the instruction of children and youth of each race resident therein, &c.

To test the sense of the House, Mr. French moved to strike out "a separate school or separate" in line 2, and the words "of each race" in line 3.

Mr. French moved the previous question on his amendment. Agreed to.

The amendment was lost—yeas 72, nays 4, only Messrs. Cherry, Hayes, Hudgings and Lafling voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Leary moved to amend the section by changing the words "*shall* establish" to "*may* establish."

The amendment was rejected, yeas 19, nays 54.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably on the bill to abolish the office of Councilmen for the city of Newbern.

Mr. Martindale moved to amend by submitting the act to the vote of Newbern for approval or disapproval. Adopted.

Mr. Brogden opposed the bill.

Mr. Sweet advocated it, as reflecting the wishes of his constituents. In its present form it had no enemies, and he was at a loss to account for the zeal manifested by Mr. Brogden against it. Mr. S. was almost ready to doubt his right as a Senator on this floor, since the Senator from Wayne had come forward to represent his, Mr. S.'s constituents.

Mr. Osborne argued against any legislative interference with the government of Newbern.

Mr. Respass could see nothing unfair in the proposition. The representative from Craven had a right to know of the wishes of his constituents; and he, Mr. Respass, did not think it wrong to let corporations know that when in that corporate capacity, they were not out of the reach of the Legislature, if they propose to act in contradiction to the will of the people. He held 'that the will of the people was the law;" he should, therefore, vote for the bill.

Mr. Welker held, that if the Councilmen had, or were about to act improperly, the city had a remedy at law, &c., and with the information before him, he considered the bill objectionable.

Mr. Sweet, in reply, went somewhat in detail of the causes of the strife which existed in Newbern.

Mr. Love held similar views to those expressed by Mr. Welker.

A. H. Galloway, colored, presented a contract for the new market in Newbern, which was read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. Sweet, in reply to the contract, stated that the public spirited citizens of Newbern had agreed to build a new market of beautiful architecture on the present site, and present as a gift to the city, and the proposition was refused—for the purpose, solely of giving the benefit of the proposed new market to parties now occupying position in the board of councilmen.

Mr. Sweet then moved to amend to fixing the election on the second Monday after the ratification of the bill. Adopted.

The bill was then rejected by the following vote: Yeas 15, nays 16.

The unfinished business of the last evening session was renewed, to-wit: The consideration of the Penitentiary bill. The question being the apointment of the additional Commissioners.

The names of Alfred Howe and — Boon, both colored, were put in nomination.

The vote resulted: Howe, 17; Boon, 5; for Dr. Chapin, Messrs. Love and Wilson.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for the fifth and last Commissioner, whereupon Mr. G. W. Welker received 31 votes. Mr. Welker voted for Mr. Watts 1, for Mr. Davis, Moore of Carteret. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

By Mr. Laflin: A bill to incorporate the Harnet Hose Company in the city of Wilmington. Referred.

The consideration of the School bill was resumed.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to reconsider the vote by which section 33 was stricken out.

[This section provides that the committee of any township shall, when they deem it advisable, call a meeting of the voters, who either reside or pay taxes in the Township, and submit to them the proposition for a continuance of the schools beyond the four months required by law; and shall also submit to them an estimate of the expenses per month for the continuance of said schools.]

J. H. Harris, colored, continued for some time to advocate his motion to reconsider, and, during his remarks, said that he would warn gentlemen that 75,000 colored voters in the State would be more careful in future how they voted. Now, that those great principles that render all men equal before the law were firmly established, the colored voters would look more at men than at measures. Heretofore they had looked at measures, not men. He had infinitely rather support an honest Democrat than a weak-kneed, hollow-hearted Republican.

Mr. Ingram said those who had voted to strike out the section were the true friends of education. They believed that they should adhere to the restrictions in the Constitution, because Constitutions are intended to protect minorities; majorities can take care of themselves, &c.

Mr. Bowman next took the floor in opposition to the motion to reconsider. In reply to the insinuation that he was weak-kneed, he held such insinuations in contempt. He was standing fairly and squarely upon the Republican platfrom.—He was here to represent and protect the interest of all in their just rights. He was astonished to see certain leading Republicans on this floor advocating mixed schools, &c., when they so bitterly denounced such a thing in the canvass. He was opposed to forcing parents to send their children whether they wished to do so or not. He was opposed to the section because the people were too poor at present to keep up the schools for a longer period than four months, and the provisions of the section in question, allowed voters who would have to pay no part of the necessary tax to keep up those schools longer than the time proposed in the Constitution, to make those who would have to pay shoulder a burden that they were in no way able to bear. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the House laid the motion to reconsider on the table.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to adjourn. Lost.

The same moved to take a recess for two hours. Ruled out of order.

The same arose to a question of privilege and during his remarks said that the gentlemen from Anson (Ingram) had said more than once that certain Republicans had entered into a contract with the Democrats to defeat the bill, &c.

Mr. Ingram said that he had entered into no such contract or did he know of any having been made. But he could say that an attempt had been made by the minority to defeat the bill, and he could prove, if required by parliamentary law to do so, that certain of the minority had attempted to influence others to vote to lay the bill on the table, because they saw they could not pass the bill as it came from the Senate, &c.

Messrs. French, J. W. Leary, colored, and Downing favored the bill as it came from the Senate.

B. W. Morris, colored moved to strike out the 56th section.

(The section provides that the school authorities of each and every Township shall establish a separate school, or separate schools, for the instruction of children and youth of each race resident therein, and over six and under twenty-one years of age, and such school or schools shall be regulated, supported and instructed in the same manner and to the same extent as any other public school or schools of the same grade.)

He (Morris) thought the section injurious to the State and injurious to the Republican party. He was in favor of separate schools, but thought such matters should be left to the Board of Education, or to the various school committees, &c.—The parents of colored children, as well as those of the white, wished their children to be taught in separate schools.—Then why say that the schools *shall* be separate, when all parties desired nothing else, unless you wished to convey the impression that either one race or the other wished to have mixed schools? If the putting of some two or three colored children in a school of white children is such an everlasting disgrace, is it not equally disgraceful that we are here together? Is it right and just to tax payers in some localities where there are but five or six colored children, that the expense should be entailed upon the county to keep up a separate school for those children?

Mr. Downing. Do you think anything of that kind will happen in your section?

Morris. No sir. But it will in the Western portion of the State.

Mr. Sinclair. Suppose in a district there should be but five or six colored children, would you be in favor of educating them in the same school assigned to white children.

Morris. I would leave the matter to the good sense of the School Committee. I would like to know if the gentleman from Robeson (Sinclair) would be in favor of erecting a school just to accommodate those five or six colored children?

Mr. Sinclair. Most certainly, sir, I would. I am decidedly in favor of separate schools in all cases, &c.

Morris continued by saying he was in favor of colored churches, but did not wish the law to say whether he should go to a colored or a white church, &c.

Reynolds, colored, favored the motion to strike out the section. He was in favor of separate schools, but did not wish the law to make a discrimination.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, said, strange as it might seem, he obtained the floor not to make a speech, but in order to stop speech-making. He hoped that the gentleman from Mitchel (Mr. Bowman) would call the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Bowman called the previous question.

The call was sustained and the question recurred upon the motion to strike out section 56, which was put to a vote and lost.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of section 57, when

The House, on motion, adjourned.

Terrible Retribution.

The wheels of time, in their revolving, seldom fail to distribute justice and punishment where it is deserved, and there are few instances on record of speedier punishment or more terrible retribution than in the case of those who were the main instruments in getting poor Mary Surratt hanged. Upon the testimony of four of the vilest scoundrels—Baker, Montgomery, Clever and Conover—she was convicted. Now mark the terrible disposition a just God has made of the murderers. Baker, not long since, died a miserable death; Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement; Clever has been convicted for an infamous outrage, and Conover would have been deservedly serving out a term in the penitentiary had not Johnson pardoned him. Preston King, who prevented Miss Annie Surratt seeing the President in her mother's behalf, committed suicide by drowning in the North river, while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis. There remain but Stanton, Bingham and Holt, who stand, like the murderous cowards they are, trembling in fear of the reckoning day.

The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly small.

[*New York Democrat.*

Rev. R. J. Breckinridge is quite ill at his residence in Danville, Ky., and his friends have some apprehens

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869

Removal of Disabilities.

The New York *Times* calls General Butler "a Maphistophiles," and describes the bill for the removal of disabilities recently reported by him from the Reconstruction Committee as "an effort of cool, heartless mockery"—"an offer of relief subject to conditions which make its rejection certain"—as "an insult to the feelings and an outrage upon the convictions of the very class for whose benefit we must suppose it to have been prepared." The *Times* adds:

"The time has come when the country expects, and when the Republican party can afford, to concede a more generous policy. The fruits of victory are no longer in peril. Sternness and severity are not now essential to safety. The reconstruction acts have brought back seven States, and it behooves us to treat their people in a manner that shall as speedily as possible obliterate traces of conflict and restore harmony and confidence. We may be firmly loyal without being arrogant or despotic. We may guard the interests of loyalists and the Government without perpetually dinning into the ears of those who were once antagonists that we are their masters. The spirit that would needlessly prolong suffering, or wantonly humiliate a people we have conquered, is simply fiendish."

The *Times* says in conclusion that "as a means of perfecting the restoration of the Union *some general measure for the removal of disabilities is desirable—not a huckstering measure.*

Mixed Schools.

One of the issues made in our State canvass was the question of mixing the races in the common schools. The Democrats and Conservatives contended that the Constitution did not prohibit mixed schools, and the Radicals had repeatedly refused to incorporate such a provision in the Constitution. On the other hand the speakers of that party, white and black, met these arguments with the protest that neither race wished or would permit the association of white and negro children in the common schools; that such a discrimination in the Constitution would have been unjust, and did not properly belong in that instrument, and that when the school bill was passed, all parties would unite in separating the races.

It was urged that probably when in any township there were enough children of each race to justify the erection of more than one school house and the employment of a sufficient number of teachers, there would be no mixture of races in the schools; but where there were but very few of either white or black children, that it would be found impracticable to provide separate schools, and the people unable to build two houses and support two schools, under the law *compelling* all children to go to school a certain term of years, that there would be a forced association of white and black children in such townships. The Executive Committee of the Conservative party issued addresses to the people, calling their attention to this matter and warning them of the approach of danger. Their words were unheard and their fears unavailing. The white people of the West, who, from the very small proportion of blacks in their midst, did not foresee the danger and could not appreciate their strength, paid no attention to these appeals, but by their votes deliberately placed the control of the local governments of their Eastern fellow-citizens in the hands of their former slaves, who transferred it with ignorant and prejudiced avidity, to worthless strangers and more worthless natives.

We labored in vain to show our Western friends that while negro Sheriffs and Constables, Mayors and policemen could not be elected over them, that in the question of mixed schools they were more directly interested than the people of the East. In no county, probably, West of Rowan were there sufficient negro children in any one township to justify the erection of school houses or the employment of a teacher, and from necessity such negro children would be forced to go to school with white children. In some portions of the East the exact reverse would be the case. But in the West it would be an exception to find enough colored children to form a school. The Western Radicals, with the aid of the Democrats of the House, have succeeded temporarily in preventing mixed schools, but we feel confident it will be found that the requirements of the Constitution cannot be carried out under the present bill, and that the question will again be pressed at the Fall session of the Legislature, with what success we cannot now predict.

To show how lothfully leading Radicals gave up the attempt we copy the following debate, if such puerile stuff can be called a debate, from the *Standard*, with the remark that all the speakers are Radicals. It may be well to add that thirty-one voted against the final passage of the bill, all Radicals, because separate schools are required, and among them all the negroes of the House. General Estes voted aye, and French nay:

Mr. French arose to a question of privilege and said Mr. Bowman was reported in the Standard as having on yesterday said that "he could tell the gentleman from New Hanover, (Mr. French) and those few Republicans who voted with him for *mixed* schools, and a law to force mixed schools, that *they* had departed from the Republican party, and not *he* (Mr. Bowman.") Mr. French did not hear any such remark from the gentleman from Mitchell, and hoped it was an error in the published report. He was *not* in favor of mixed schools, but simply favored the proposition that the people of the townships should have the right to settle the question involved for themselves. To this extent, and no further was he liable to the charge made.—He contended that the Constitution gave us no right to make any distinction in the schools for the two races, but he was willing to allow the people to have separate schools in their townships if they desired. In reference to compelling attendance of children upon the schools, he had favored that proposition merely to prevent the vagrancy that did and would exist if no such provision were to be incorporated in the school bill; and farther, for the reason that he desired that every child should have the benefits to be obtained from the common school system of the State.

Mr. Bowman said that he had been correctly reported. He could not but construe the action of the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. French) in moving to strike out the word "separate schools" in the 56th section of the school bill, as a strike for mixed schools. He contended that if the amendment referred to had been adopted mixed schools would have been the result. He knew that the gentleman had voted against his own amendment; but he did so because of a preference for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Leary) to insert "may establish" for "shall establish" separate schools, &c. The gentleman had voted for the section to *compel* parents to send their children to school, which implied a principle that was obnoxious to a free people. For the reasons stated he had uttered the remarks reported in the Standard.

Mr. French further explained that his object was to refer the question of separate schools to the township, in some of which there would be a few colored children. To establish separate schools for those children would subject the townships to heavy expense; but if in that case they desired to have separate schools, he was willing very cheerfully to concede to themselves that right, they taxing themselves to pay the additional expense thereby incurred.

Mr. Bowman moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, which was sustained.

Mr. Moore was allowed one minute to give his objections to the bill, but even then was more particularly confined to his amendments. He should vote against the bill unless sections 33 and 62 were restored. He desired that there should be uniformity in text books as prescribed in section 3.

Section 33 provides that the residents and tax payers of a township *may* have a free school for more than four months in a year if they choose and are willing to be taxed for that purpose.—That section had been stricken out. He believed the denial of that right was anti-republican and oppressive. But the House had gone further; it had stricken out section 62, which provided that no township should draw any portion of the school fund unless it maintained a free school for *at least* four months. The Constitution provided that the school *shall* be kept open for at least four months. Striking out that section permitted a violation of the Constitution, a squandering of the school fund and a fraud upon the children of the State. As much as he desired free schools, and as much as his constituents needed them, he never could vote for the bill.

Mr. Hayes said that when a great man died, the flags were put at half mast, and the bells were tolled in respect to departed greatness. As the bill was the death of all weak kneed Republicans, he hoped that the flag on the capitol would be put at half mast, and that the bell would be tolled to let the people know that those Republicans were in a dying condition, and would in a political sense be placed where they would cease from troubling and where their weary souls would be at rest. [Laughter.]

Mr. French said that as the Republicans were absent, and the bill failed to provide for the proper educational wants of the people, he hoped that its passage would be put down as a Democratic triumph, &c.

The Rutherford Star and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

The editors of the Rutherford *Star*, in their issue of April 1st, instant, call upon us to answer certain questions with regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, which we are disposed, at least, to try to answer. We desire to say, however, that *we do not profess to be able to answer for this Company.* The Board of Directors are business men; and they pursue their business according to their best judgment, and they keep their own counsel. The President of this Company is our warm, personal friend. Personally, he would do as much for us, and we would do as much for him as any man we know; but, though we have called upon him once or twice to give us information which would enable us to answer certain slanderous articles, which have appeared in this same Rutherford *Star*, he has positively refused to give it to us, saying that the Stockholders of the Company could command any information from him which they desired at the proper time, and in the proper manner; but he would not say anything to us, or to anybody else which was likely to lead him or his Company into a newspaper controversy. We say, therefore, that what we write is written upon our own responsibility, according to the best information we have; and he have no information of which *the editors of the Rutherford Star could not have availed themselves if they had chosen to do so.*

We say, first, that if these editors had published the whole of an article which lately appeared in our paper upon this very subject, instead of publishing an extract, *garbled* to suit their own purposes, there would have been no necessity for several of the questions which they pretend to ask in the issue of their paper to which we allude, for that part of our article which appears to have been purposely omitted, contains an abundant answer to these very questions. And we say, second, that if these editors had read as they ought to have read, and made themselves fully acquainted with the reports of the officers of this Company, which were submitted to the regular annual meetings of the Stockholders, they would have found an abundant answer to all their questions, and there would have been no necessity for the several articles which they have published with regard to this Company. If it will suit their purposes to have their questions answered, and then to leave the multifarious matters connected with the management of the Company to the tribunal to which it properly belongs—that is to say to the Stockholders of the Company—we will greatly rejoice at it, and with the hope that we may contribute to this end, we will answer their questions as fully and as frankly as we can, and then, for the present, at least, we are done with the subject.

The inquiries of these editors may all be comprised in the following, taken from their own paper:

"What else could be expected when other roads were going ahead, nearing completion, and the officers of this road lying on their oars, receiving handsome salaries, refusing to accept any appropriation to complete the road, the President affirming that he had enough money to build it, and still not a spade stuck in the ground?"

The answer to these inquiries is simply this: The other roads to which the editors allude are going ahead entirely upon the credit of the State. They have received millions of State bonds, while this road has been compelled to rely entirely on its own credit, which credit, as often as it has been established, has been broken down by the efforts and the misrepresentations of the Radical party who are determined to control the road, to hold its offices, to dispense its patronage, *or to destroy it.* This has been apparent in all of their actions and the editors of the Rutherford *Star* have assisted in the work. This road cannot even collect from the State thousands of dollars which the State compelled from them in the shape of a forced loan, and then disgracefully repudiated it; and though it is true that the Convention endorsed one million of dollars of the bonds of this Company, yet the Company has been required to pay the interest on these bonds, *and has paid it regularly.* This is more than the State can say of its own bonds. The charge implied in the latter part of this question is too ridiculous for notice. Everybody about here knows that the officers of this Company are not lying upon their oars, but that they are hard working men, and that their salaries are not more than two-thirds of the salaries received by similar officers in the other Companies which have their *termini* in this city.

We say, in the second place, that the officers of this Company have never refused an appropriation to complete the road. If the editors of the *Star* will examine the records of the Legislature and the Convention, they will see that no such appropriation has ever been made; and, therefore, they *could* not have refused it. But, as citizens of the State, they have thought that the Legislature ought not to make appropriations of any kind, for any purpose, because the people were already burdened with sufficient debt—if they had been members of the Legislature they *could* not, and they *would* not, have voted for any of these appropriations; and, as honest men, they would not *ask, or buy* others to do what they would not do themselves. It may be said, therefore, that they have never *applied* for any appropriations, but it cannot be said, *with truth*, that they have *refused* them.

Again. The President of the Company has never said that he had *money* enough to build the road. He did say to members of the Legislature, and he has said in his reports, that there was legislation enough, means enough, bonds enough to complete the road, slowly but surely; *but he expressly warned members of the Radical party that he could not make those means available unless they would cease their efforts against them.* They did not wish him to make those means available—they did not cease their efforts against him; and behold the result! They have gained what they were determined to gain, or sacrifice the road—they will soon have the entire control of it, and the possession of its offices.

We might extend this article to an indefinite length, but our limits forbid it. We will only say, therefore, that the other questions which these editors have asked, are already fully answered in that part of our article already mentioned, which they *neglected* to publish. And then, in perfect good faith, we will ask these editors to cease this kind of warfare; and, if they have complaints to make, to come before the Stockholders at their next meeting, and make their complaints; and if they do not get *full satisfaction*, we are very much mistaken in the men whom they have slandered, and we have undertaken to defend.

Sparkling Catawba Springs.

We are informed by a letter from the Proprietor, that the Legislature has incorporated the "Sparkling Catawba Springs Company," and that a joint stock company is to be formed on the 5th of May. Thirty eight thousand dollars has been expended in improving the property, and the whole is now valued at sixty thousand dollars. There are to be sold one hundred and twenty shares at five hundred dollars each. Attached to the Springs are two hundred and fifty acres of good land, and a fine store house—all of which is included, together with the furniture and buildings which are ample enough to accommodate between three and four hundred persons.

We are satisfied that this is one of the most desirable and valuable watering places in the State. The reputation of its waters are deservedly high, and we feel that it must become the popular Summer resort of North Carolina.

The Charlotte *Times* says that several capitalists of that city will take stock, and there is but little doubt that all will be taken before the season opens.

Office Seeking

Never in the history of the nation has so disgraceful a scene been witnessed as that presented by the thousands of greedy cormorants flocking to the national capital since the inauguration. Nothing can equal it, except it be the policy of the new President in his appointments. The professional office-seekers have always been a class of men that few could admire, though in some instances their abilities might have been greatly respected; but the tide of events which has elevated an imbecile to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and made the high gifts of office and power a division of family spoils and a speculative investment for adventurers, has even lowered the standard, and is truly sufficient to render a thoroughly Republic-loving people heartily sick of a democratic form of government and its pusilanimous fruits.

That the administration has been weakened by the puerile appointments of President GRANT, there is no question. As an evidence of this the important management of the Treasury has been placed in the hands of one who, in his recent action regarding the interest on the public debt—his first demonstration as Secretary of the Treasury—has thus made clear his character as a "fussy, impracticable politician, and demolished all pretensions which he may have had to be considered a statesman and a financier." And thus has been the apportionment of the offices; friendship and family ties first, when he dared, but submitting to the party lash when the controlling element frowned; the influence of gifts next; minor considerations and policy next, until the consideration of the ability of the candidate seemed to be lost sight of altogether.

With the aspirants—and they were many—a species of insanity appeared to possess them. Hundreds seemed to have staked their chances on a single die, and to attain the successful throw the capital has been in a perfect storm. But all could not be successful—some must be losers; and slowly the disappointed ones begin to leave the capital. Each train carries away hundreds after the announcement of every new batch of appointments, and but a few thousand are left. While we feel a miserable contempt for these foul birds of prey, yet we pity them to some extent; for who among them had not a right to expect something, after the disgraceful elevations this age has witnessed?

From such scenes memory carries us back to the days of the past and we sigh for that moral greatness and purity in office never, alas! to be again witnessed under the present government. The great dead of the past we recall to mind with pride, and thank God they were the true representatives of a noble people. We look around in our homes and we see the descendants of that same people misrepresented by a mongrel crowd, actuated by all the hellish promptings of avarice, dishonesty and political and moral corruption.—Where giants of greatness formerly stood, pigmies stalk the earth and affect to stand in their places; through the legislative halls where statesmen strode, the stealthy tread of the vile Puritan is heard and the filthy sight of the African—quandom rice field hand—is seen. Surely office is a great thing, and we are progressing because it is within the reach of all. Yes, progressing in the mire of depravity, and sinking deeper in the pool of corruption, and daily witnessing vice in high places. God save us longer from such boasted progress!

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners held a regular meeting in the Sheriff's office yesterday morning, when the following Assessors were appointed for the several townships:

Wilmington—Jas. Wilson, Henry Jones (colored) and E. D. Hewlett.

Federal Point—Solomon Reaves, Henry Davis (colored) and Stephen Keyes.

Masonboro'—Elijah Hewlett, Jos. Smith (colored) and John W. Wagner.

Harnett—Daniel C. Davis, Delamare Nixon (colored), and A. H. Morris.

Grant—Wm. P. Pope, Jeffrey Sidbury (colored) and Ezekiel Chadwick.

Holly—Dan'l Shaw, Peter Carr (colored) and Christopher Rowe.

Cape Fear—John St. Johns, Samuel Nixon, Jr. (colored) and J. W. Williams.

Caswell—Wm. A. Lamb, Richard Lewis (colored) and Andrew J. Mott.

Columbia—Samuel B. Rivenbark, Geo. Bordeaux (colored) and Maurice C. Collins.

Franklin—Wm. Robinson, Diamus Devane (colored) and Dan'l Sykes.

Lincoln—S. H. Bell, Miles Armstrong (colored) and W. J. Bivins.

Union—Rufus Garris, David Pigford (colored) and Dr. H. F. Murphy.

Holden—Dawson T. Durham, John Penny (colored) and Robert N. Bloodworth.

Beyond this and the approving of sundry bills and claims against the county, the Commissioners did nothing. They will meet again to-day.

For the Journal.

The Mails.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5th, 1869.

An article in your paper of the 3d inst., headed "The Mails," and dated "Rocky Mount, March 30th," seems to require a word of explanation. The writer of the letter is endorsed as an "intelligent gentleman," but he may not know as much about the mail service as the Route Agents whom he characterizes as careless and incompetent.

The regulations of the mail service require that all mail matter found in pouches which belongs to offices already passed, shall be deposited in the offices nearest on either side to where the daily mail trains pass each other. These two points on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are Rocky Mount and Joyner's. The trains passing each other at a switch intermediate between these two points, so that mail matter not properly belonging to these offices is required to be deposited with them to be returned to offices where it properly belongs.

The delays spoken of and the number of letters left at the Rocky Mount office in one day for different offices, mostly on the line of road, it is impossible to account for, and the latter can only be explained by the probability that the letters were all put in *one* package marked "Rocky Mount. Such packages Route Agents are not required to open, indeed they have not time to do so, and if misdirected, it is the fault of the Postmaster or clerk putting them up, and not of the Route Agent.

The Postmaster at Rocky Mount has been called upon for a further and fuller account of the matter which may throw some light upon the subject. Notwithstanding the complaints against Postmasters, Route Agents, &c., the fact is that nine-tenths of mail matter delayed or misdelivered, arises from obscure and wrong direction. For instance, a package of papers is found directed to John Jones, of Edgecombe county, without any further designation, and the mail agent puts them off where he thinks they most likely belong. But if John Jones don't live in that county, why, then, the agent is charged with misdelivery. Suffice it to say that the Postmaster at Wilmington is an active, energetic gentleman, and attends closely and faithfully to the duties of his office; and the Route Agents on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are competent and faithful, and will compare favorably with the same class of agents on any other mail route.

JUSTICE.

STATE NEWS.

IMMIGRANTS.—Some thirty Swiss immigrants have been imported by the farmers of Forestville, in this county.

Raleigh *Standard.*

CONFIRMED.—A dispatch from Washington to a gentlemen in this city announces the confirmation of Calvin J. Rogers, Esq., as Postmaster for Raleigh.

Raleigh *Standard.*

APPOINTED.—We learn from a gentleman just from Washington that Col. W. F. Henderson has been appointed Assessor of the Sixth Congressional District, vice H. H. Helper.—Raleigh *Standard.*

Mr. John L. Smith, a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Craven county, died at his residence on Broad street, yesterday.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

FROST.—A pretty good frost fell in this section on Sunday night, but we have not learned that any damage was done to the fruit crop. The fruit trees just now are presenting the appearance of reanimated nature, and we hope that nothing will blight the prospect which they give forth.

Weldon *News.*

COTTON SCRAPER.—Our ingenious foundryman, D. C. Richardson, Esq., has recently invented a cotton scraper, which is said by our cotton growers to be a splendid thing for the purposes intended. He has already orders for a large number of them.—Weldon *News.*

PLOW FACTORY.—The plow factory of W. B. Dunn & Co., of Forestville in this county has turned out since the first of January six hundred plows of the patent known as the "Cotton Plow and Cultivator." Many of these plows have been sent to Georgia and other Southern States, and we are pleased to learn that the entire number has been sold.—Ral. *Standard.*

OUR CHARLOTTE CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 2d, 1869.

Dear Editors:—I trust you will pardon me if I say a few words about the hotels of North Carolina. I believe some writer has classed hotels as "napkined," "unnapkined" and "d—d," and you will find in traveling this State some of each class; not many, it is true, of the first, a great many of the second, and a few of the last. It is almost impossible when you depart from a place with a keen sense of perfect satisfaction, to refrain from saying a word or two in compliment of your host. Such were my feelings when I left the "Mansion House" and went up the Rutherford Railroad, and now that I have returned I have no cause to alter my opinion or restrain giving vent to my satisfaction. I should like to add that at "Granger's," in Goldsboro', the "Purcell," in Wilmington, and elsewhere, I have found every comfort, and whilst not detracting from the merits of others, I must say they are of the first-class—they are "*napkined*" hotels. An acquaintance remarked last week (he is given to satire sometimes) "that he had never seen a house called 'Planters House' that was decent." He was taken up at once by a stranger, and the following conversation ensued: Stranger—"I know a 'Planters House' in ——— Georgia that is a very fine house." Our friend turned on him with the rapidity of an eagle on the swoop and asked, "Did they have any soap?" Stranger—"Plenty of the best kind!" Our friend—"How long since you were there?" Stranger—"Last week!" Our friend—"Last week, last week, you are mistaken sir, and he eyed him all over, *it must have been over six months!*" It would be no pleasant task to show up some of the would-be-called-hotels. They are simply impositions upon the public, where twenty-five cent dinners are charged a dollar for, and "a dollar a day" board charged Fifth Avenue Hotel price—the which if you protest against paying, the landlord becomes highly indignant.

Since writing you from Shelby, on the subject of completing the railroad from your city, I have ascertained that the reason why the upper division is not finished is that the company cannot negotiate their bonds to get the money to be expended there. Capitalists are willing to loan if the money is to be expended in extending the part of the road which is paying well; that is, the part from Wilmington to Charlotte, while not a dollar can be had to expend on the Western division. And yet there are hundreds up here who either do not know that, or will not believe it, as they continue to raise the cry against the management.

I intimated that I should give you some idea of the iron mines of this section, but since writing I have seen an article in one of our newspapers, giving the names, situations and various other interesting things in regard to most of those in Gaston and Lincoln counties, so that a mere allusion to one or two will be sufficient now. The High Shoals furnaces are being run by Com. Wilkes, and are making nails and iron extensively. The three furnaces, "Rehoboth," "Vesuvius" and "Stonewall" are run by Wilkes, Luce & Co., another firm, of which the Commodore is not a partner, and they are making blooms, hollowware, castings, &c.; the "Rehoboth" being the only one producing hammered and rolled iron. The "Cold Blast Charcoal Pig Iron" from these mines is more esteemed for the manufacture of railroad car wheels than any in the United States, and the great Union Car Wheel Company, of Jersey City, has heavy contracts with the makers for it. At present about fifty to sixty tons per week are shipped, and the amount will probably greatly increase before long. Iron and paper seem to be almost the only articles of value shipped over this division of the Railroad.

By the time the trains are ready to run through to Wilmington the production will have increased enough to fill long trains for transportation to the seaboard. At present the route is through Norfolk, three hundred and fifty-five miles from this place, while the distance to your city is only about one hundred and eighty miles, being shorter one hundred and seventy-five miles. The paper mills up here have mostly abandoned the manufacture of any kind of paper but printing and wrapping. It is interesting to see a four horse load of wheat straw dumped in at one end of the mill and coming out fine strong wrapping paper at the other, and that by one almost continuous operation. Like most articles manufactured in North Carolina, the quality is superior and very durable. Mecklenburg is destined to be one of the garden counties of the State.—The spirit of improvement is abroad among her farmers, and ere many years her broad acres will be made to produce four-fold as much as now. When you look at this busy, energetic, thriving town, at its immense business, at the manufactures already established and those springing up, at her cultivated and refined society, at her churches, her schools, her newspapers, her capital, her stores, her firm and self-reliant men, you cannot but feel that her energy will be felt in all the section around, and the same spirit be infused into all classes brought under her influence.

Very, as ever, truly yours,

"IN TRANSIT."

A Point Well Made.

In the debate in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. Jacobs, (Democrat) made the following point. Said Mr. Jacobs:

Mr. Speaker, I have given the gentleman (Mr. Husted, Republican,) credit for making an eloquent speech, and he certainly made an eloquent speech. I had, however, almost forgotten to allude to what seemed to me to be the most eloquent portion of his remarks, when he was urging that loyalty should be rewarded. It was in the description of that great battle of the West or Southwest (Murfreesboro') when he pictured to us in glowing language the armies of both sides; the defeat of our forces, the rally and the eventual triumph. It was in the portion of his speech that he pictured to us this great event that I really thought the gentleman was eloquent; that while he spoke another great event in the military history of our country came fresh to my mind. It was, sir, on the decisive field of Gettysburg, when the rebel General Lee directed one of his most able lieutenants to pierce the Union centre—which done would have ended the rebellion, and disastrously for the republic. But there was in command of that centre a brave and gallant soldier, a man who knew how to lead his troops to battle and to victory. A Democratic soldier, sir! There was in command of that centre a man who, when this great lieutenant of the rebel hordes came thundering on, hurled back his forces and saved the republic. What is the result? The rebel lieutenant who so nearly pierced that Union centre is rewarded by a Federal appointment, and the Federal general is sent into exile in the wilds of Dakota. This is rewarding loyalty! This is giving to these brave men who upheld the standard of the republic so nobly their due! How do you account for it? Is it because this Republican party, so overgrown with pride, so full of lust of power, dare not do justice even to the men who periled their lives in the defence of the republic?

Mr. LaBau—To whom do you allude?

Mr. Jacobs—I refer to Gen. Longstreet and General Hancock.

THE TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

Don Piatt Contrasts New England and the South—Plain Talk from an Independent Western Man.

Don Piatt, the witty and plain spoken Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, recently alluded, in one of his letters, to the strong love of home that prevails at the South, as forming the basis of much that he regards as admirable in the Southern character. For this he was bitterly attacked by the Cincinnati Gazette. From the spirited rejoinder of Don Piatt we make some extracts:

THE TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

A kind friend sent me the compliment of a column clipped from some issue of the Gazette, in which the leading editor of that solemn old organ takes to pieces a part of my Arlington letter. I wish he had not done it. Like the famous coon, I would have come down had he given me a chance. I was ready to admit that I was under "stress of composition," and gave forth "the froth of dull imagination," after cudgeling "to bring forth a sentiment." There is so much delicate poetic fancy in the columns of this venerable organ—there is such a quantity of tender, touching sentiment in the soul of this great financier, that I hasten to acknowledge my master, and beg forgiveness for the sin of attempting sentiment on the heights of Arlington. I say again, "An' I thought he had been valiant, and so cunning in fence"—by Jove, had I known that he would even condescend to read my poor stuff, would have cut the sentiment, and given him some solid figures, on which to feast his statistical soul.

Nay, I would have gone further, and confessed that the Yankee love of locality surpassed in strength all other love known to humanity. I would have ceased to indulge in that impious belief, once my favorite, that, had Adam and Eve been Yankees, they would not have waited for the Lord to expel them from the Garden of Eden, but would have emigrated long before, and gone to speculating in wild lands.

I would have sworn that the love of home was a great love in New England, and found expression in the quiet repose of the household, that was without parallel in the annals of humanity. I would have denied that it was common for children to quarrel over the support of the aged parent, or that the aged parent ever charged the dear children a weekly stipend for board. I would have repudiated with indignation the charge that the calendar of horrible crimes instigated by a love of money shown by New England, is heavier than that of any other civilized people known to the world. I would have shut my eyes to the matrimonial infidelities and divorces, that make that Yankee community, called Chicago, so infamous. I would have sworn that the love of homestead was so intense, that it passed down from generation to generation of tender Yankees, who would die in cold blood rather than part with a foot of the loved locality, for a slight advance. I would have sworn to this, and more, if I could have thought of it, rather than be stretched in torture along the leaded length of a column in this ancient journal.

I could have admitted much if not all of this, and yet maintained what I meant to assert. I had no idea of running a comparison between the moral condition of the north and that of the south. A man may be as pure and upright as Charles Sumner, and yet have no love of home or attachment for the locality home has made sacred. He may be a wicked man, and yet be attached to the little surroundings made dear by feelings we hold in common with the brute creation. The Arab in his tent may be as good a creature, in a moral point of view, as the Swiss peasant in his cottage. What I endeavored to say in my letter was that the love of home existed at the south in a way unknown to New England. I never heard this disputed before. And in this love of home I find the foundation for a better civilization than one of force, pride or property. The very illustrations offered by the editor prove the correctness of my position. A man may adorn his dwelling with all that art and taste can supply, and yet sell the house to strangers without a pang of regret. Paintings and statuary and architecture may make it valuable without making it precious. The fact that in our little town we have made our fight with the world, that there the wife loved, believed in and trusted, and the dear children were born, or grew up and sickened and died, make it and all its surrounding dear to us beyond the mere valuation in money. I helped to burn houses in the Shenandoah Valley that were on farms held by the same families since the days of the colony. Our New England friends would have snapped their fingers at the loss, for the value in money was small; but the people of the valley fought to the death for those homes because they were homes.

Of course my friend will sneer at this, and call it another gush of sentiment, gotten up to order. It is common to do so with people who, not feeling it, fail to understand and appreciate.

Nor is his reference to emigration any happier. A New Englander sells out to strangers and seeks new lands from a wish to better his condition in a pecuniary way. The southerner leaves his home, as a son goes out into the world, leaving the old homestead in the keeping of the family, and cherishes its memory with life. And in this way the south has come to be one great family. And Virginia seemed to reach out and embrace the vast territory such emigration had conquered. This is not the civilization of New England. A man there does not have a love for his home—but as the learned editor tells us with such charming *naivete*, he has a pride in it. He adorns it with beautiful things, and then sells to the highest bidder.

The learned editor, who never gushes, differs from me only in the facts he is pleased to question. We both believe I presume, that the true definition of patriotism is a love of family widened to embrace a community we call country. A civilization based on this is the better civilization. We cannot base it on pride, nor a sense of possession, nor upon property, and have the true thing; and the evils of the one and the good of the other runs through all departments. A distinguished statesman, lately called to public life, after an absence of twelve years, said to me, not long since:

"Those Southern fellows were very unreasonable and troublesome, but they would not steal."

The government now is run on stealings, and fraud rots its foundations.

The Southern soldiers marched without pay, and fought with poor food, and slept without tents, and sometimes without blankets.

Every soldier of the government cost us a million, through the frauds of contractors and the stealings of officials.

We build on property, and take pride in display. We are blessed with a civilization that makes our government a vast machine to crush the poor and build up the rich.—The able editor, day after day, deplores this state of affairs, and calls aloud for reformation. But then he does not gush, he has no sentiment. Cool as a dog's nose, he rebukes those who feel sad to weeping; and with the cheap wit of a good memory for Dickens, laughs to scorn the mourners.

I do not propose being driven, in my difference, to extremes. I agree with the Gazette, that there is much in New England civilization to be proud of, and that it was very pretty, in one out of a thousand at the South, to visit fashionable watering-places at the North in summer.—I wish the South had a better knowledge of agriculture. New England has no end of villas, built after Downing, that are splendid show places and a vast number of churches, academies, lyceums, libraries, and it has Charles Sumner, and had Daniel Webster; and the poor South was cursed with slavery; and so we have pride in New England, and in duty bound should be ashamed of the South. Nevertheless, there was a love of family and a love of home that more than balanced the account, and gave, in fact, the better civilization of the two.

Still keeping in view that I am not called upon to consider the difference, in morality, between the two sections, but as an illustration of the civilization of one, I venture to call attention to a little book before me, by Professor Storer, of Boston, in which he tells us that the love of offspring in New England is such that the land is being depopulated of Yankees through the wholesale murder of the innocents; and to certain statistics furnished by the Society of Social Science, that go to prove that the homes of New England are rapidly passing into the hands of foreigners. I leave my sarcastic friend to settle these ugly results of New England civilization with his neighbors.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 2, 1869.

Mr. Brogden presented a protest against the action of the Senate in the case of William M. Robbins.

Act concerning Entry Takers, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

Mr. Osborne presented a bill to incorporate the Bank of Mecklenburg. Referred.

Act in regard to County Treasurers, read third time and passed.

Bill in relation to division fences. Read third time and passed.

Mr. Lassiter asked leave of absence for the President of the Senate from and after Monday next till Saturday, on account of imperative business. Granted.

House bill to amend chapter 40 of Revised Code, relating to drainage of land.—Read second and third time and passed.

Mr. Welker introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a line of steamers between Norfolk, Va., and Flushing, in Holland.

Act to postpone the collection of certain special taxes. Read second time.

Mr. Hayes moved its indefinite postponement. Resulted yeas 13, nays 17.

Mr. Cook looked upon the passage of the bill, if passed, as equivalent to a repeal of certain railroad bills which have been passed this session. These charters provided for certain taxes and in good faith to the bondholders the interest on tax on these bonds should be collected.

Mr. Respass urged a strict compliance with the provision of these acts, and endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Cook.

Messrs. Barrow and Osborne took a different view of the matter.

Mr. Hayes moved its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements, that the roads which have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, may be stricken out.

Mr. Brogden defended the bill warmly.

Mr. Respass replied to Mr. Brogden.—The credit of the State would go down—her bonds depreciate, if this legislature now enacts that the interest for two years shall not be collected.

Mr. Cook denied the charge that he ever said he would vote for this bill—on the other hand, he had never voted for a Railroad project, with [an understanding that he would vote for a bill which would vertually repeal them for two years. He was not afraid to go before the people with his record; he had voted for these Railroads in good faith, and he wanted every cent of interest on the bond collected, and thus make these Railroads strong and permanent.

Mr. Welker threw the responsibility upon the majority who had passed these Railroad bills—and hoped they would not now arraign the minority—he desired they would settle this matter between themselves.

After some other remarks by Messrs. Respass, Brogden and Hayes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 2, 1869.

Mr. Gilbert moved to suspend the rules and take up his bill submitting to a vote of the people certain Railroad appropriations. [The bill includes all of the new Railroad schemes.] Messrs. Hodnett, Welch and others favored the suspension of the rules.

Messrs. Downing, Bowman and others opposed the motion.

After a long debate the motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

Mr. Jarvis moved to strike out section 6 of the bill. Lost.

Mr. French moved to insert in the first section after the word "Railroads" the words "Canal, Turnpike and dirt roads, &c. Adopted by a vote of yeas 63, nays 26.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend the same section by inserting after the words "dirt roads," the words "the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R., North Western C. N. R. R., Western N. C. R. R., Eastern & Western R. R., University R. R., and the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio R. R."

Mr. Durham moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in a vote of yeas 15, nays 71.

After a long debate the quesition recurred upon Mr. Bowman's amendment which was lost by a vote of yeas, 36 nays 55.

J. S. Leary, colored, moved to reconsider the vote by which Canals, Turnpikes and dirt roads, were inserted in the bill.—Carried.

The amendment was then put to a vote and lost.

The bill then passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Estes moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading.

The yeas and nays being called, the House rejected the motion to suspend the rules, by a vote of yeas 42, nays 45.

Mr. Downing moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. French moved to postpone the consideration of that motion until Tuesday next.

Mr. Estes moved to suspend the rules in order to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Pending any definite action, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, April 2, 1869.

On motion of G. W. Price, colored, the rules were suspended and the following was taken up:

WHEREAS, Doubts exist in the minds of a portion of the members of the General Assembly in regard to their term of office; Therefore,

Resolved That it is the sense of this General Assembly, that the members composing the present Assembly are elected for two years, beginning 1868 and expiring 1870.

After some debate, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Vest, laid on the table.

The hour for the special order was announced, to-wit:

The substitute for an act to provide for a system of public instruction.

By agreement, those who wished to

mend the bill sent their amendments to the Clerk's desk, when,

Mr. Bowman called the previous question on the bill and the amendment, which was sustained.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, gave notice that unless sections 33 and 62 were restored to the bill that he would vote against it. He desired that there should be uniformity in the text books as presented in section 3.

[Section 33 provides that the committee of any township shall, when they deem it advisable, call a meeting of the voters who pay taxes in the township, and submit to them the proposition for the continuance of the schools beyond the four months required by law; and shall also submit to them an estimate of the expenses per month for the continuance of said schools.

Section 62 provides that no township shall be entitled to receive any portion of the State or county school moneys which shall not have maintained such free public schools as are required by this act for at least four months during the then next preceding school year.)

Mr. Painter said he had contemplated making some remarks on the bill on its third reading, but being deprived of that privilege by the call for the previous question, he would take occasion to have the remarks he intended making printed.

The amendments were then submitted and acted on.

G. W. Price, colored, moved to strike out 1st, 2d and 3rd sections. Lost.

W. T. Hayes: To strike out all of the bill after the second section. Lost.

Mr. Pou: A proviso to section 3, that Webster's elementary spelling book shall be used as a primary book in the public schools. Lost.

Mr. Bowman: To strike out in section three the word "prescribe" and insert "recommend," so as to read "the Board of Education shall recommend the course of studies," &c. Adopted—yeas 44, nays 9.

Also to strike out section four, directing the text books to be used as prescribed by the Board of Education. Agreed to, yeas 5, nays 40.

R. W. Morris, colored, to amend section 1, (providing for separate schools) by striking out "may establish" and insert "can establish."

The yeas and nays being called, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Moore's, of Chowan, amendment reasserting sections 33 and 62, were rejected by a vote of yeas 40, nays 47.

Mr. Seymour: To add to section 55, the words "*Provided further*, That the Board of Education shall appropriate not more than $10,000 annually for the use of normal schools. Rejected—yeas 31, nays 52.

Mr. McMillan: To strike out in section 6 "not to exceed three dollars per day." [Pay of county examiner.] Lost.

W. T. Hayes, colored: A substitute for section 51 to read as follows: "That separate and distinct schools may be provided for any class of citizens in the several school districts in this State; *Provided*, that in all cases, when district schools shall be established, there shall be as amply sufficient, and as complete facilities for the one class as the other and entirely adequate for all class." Lost—yeas 27, nays 7.

Mr. Ellis: That every person having one-sixteenth or more of negro blood shall be deemed a person of color. Lost—yeas 7, nays 62.

Mr. Stevens: To add a proviso to section 1, to require a daily Bible lesson from King James version, without comment.—Lost.

J. S. Leary, colored: To strike out section 67, "and clerical aid." Agreed to—yeas 59, nays 22.

As amended, the bill passed third reading, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Banner, Barns, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Cawthorn, Davidson, Dixon, Estes, Ferebee, Foster, Gahagan, Gibson, Gilbert, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, Hinnant, Hodgett, Hoffman, Horney, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Long, of Chatham, Long, Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McCanless, McMillan, Mebane, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pearson, Pou, Robinson, Shaver, Sherrill, Simonds, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson, Wilson and Wiswall—61.

NAY—Messrs. Carey, Cherry, Crawford, French, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hodgin, Hudgings, Mallin, Leary, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Parker, Price, Renfrow, Snipes, Stevens, Stilley, Sweat, and Sykes—21.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 3, 1869.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

Bill authorizing a special tax in the county of Wilson. Passed.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Halifax county to force the collection of taxes in arrears. Passed.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Medical Board of N. C. Postponed till next November.

Bill to incorporate the Robeson county Agricultural Society. Passed.

Act to incorporate the Carolina Fertilizing Company. Passed.

Bill incorporating the Cooper's Association of Wilmington. Passed.

Bill amendatory of an act in relation to the public health of the port of Wilmington. Passed.

Bill incorporating the old North State Immigration Land Company. Passed.

Bill in favor of Rufus Galloway, and for his relief. Passed.

Bill to charter the Scotland Neck and Weldon Railroad and Transportation Company. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company.—Passed.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, colored, House bill in favor of Robt. B. Wood, Jr., and his sureties was taken up, read second and third times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Respass the bill to authorize the city authorities of Newbern to issue coupon bonds was taken up, read second time; whereupon

Mr. Respass offered a substitute for the bill. [Substitute abolishes the present board of Councilmen; provides for an election of Aldermen; and authorizes the issuing of coupon bonds.]

The substitute caused a debate; A. H. Galloway, colored, opposing—on the grounds that it was substantially the same bill which had been rejected on Thursday.

Mr. Respass denied the charge—the language was different—it provides for the election of one Alderman from each Ward, and three at least for the city. The people of Newbern demanded this change and their demand should be respected.

Messrs. Osborne, Robbins and Lassiter opposed the substitute.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, advocated the adoption.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved to lay the bill on the table. Resulted yeas 16, nays 13. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[SATURDAY, April 3, 1869.

By Mr. Argo: A bill to amend an act to provide for the collection of taxes of the State and several counties. Lies over.

By Mr. Malone: A bill to make valid all municipal elections held in this State since January 1st, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended, and the bill in relation to the Canal leading from Lake Landing in Matamuskeet Lake to Ysocking Creek in Hyde county, was taken up and after some debate the bill failed to pass its third reading by a vote of yeas 30, nays 44.

Mr. Malone introduced a bill to make valid all judgments in attachment cases rendered since the adoption of the Code of Civil Procedure.

On motion of Mr. Malone the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Gilbert: A bill concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of that part of the Western N. C. Railroad now under construction between Morganton and Ashville. Lies over.

By Mr. Seymour: A bill in favor of M. E. Manly and S. R. Heath. Lies over.

By Mr. Jarvis: A bill to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Wilmington. Referred.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 5, 1869.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill to incorporate the Halifax Co-operative Business Company. Read several times and passed.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to repeal the act suspending the Code of Civil Procedure. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Bill to facilitate the transfer of business from the military to the civil authorities. Passed third time.

Resolution in relation to the Piedmont Railroad. Read third time and tabled.

Resolution in relation to the annexation of Nansemond, Norfolk and Princess Ann counties, Virginia, to North Carolina.—Read third time and indefinitely postponed.

Act providing for the erection of a State Penitentiary being read by sections.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to strike out Salisbury and insert Raleigh, N. C., in section 1.

Mr. Robbins advocated the retention of Salisbury in the section, and defended Salisbury against the charge of being unhealthy, and presented its advantages on the score of economy over Raleigh.

Mr. Shoffner moved to amend by inserting Company Shops, and presented the advantages of that locality.

Mr. Lindsay said he would call the attention of Senators to the prediction that Raleigh would be the place, and all this consumption of time would amount to nothing, and proceeded to advocate the location at Raleigh, presenting the reasons which influenced him to take the position which he occupied.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, succeeded Mr. Lindsay, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of the location at Raleigh.

Mr. Robbins assured the Senate that the proposition from Salisbury would be made good. There need be no apprehensions on this score. He believed other places that have made propopsitions, would also make good their offers.

Mr. Osborne warmly advocated the location at Salisbury, in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. Respass believed the people of North Carolina expected the Penitentiary to be located at Raleigh, and therefore advocated its location here.

Mr. W. D. Jones presented a memorial from a committee appointed by the citizens of Raleigh, asking the location of the Penitentiary at or near Raleigh, which was read.

Mr. A. J. Jones thought it an unfortunate provision in the Constitution demanding the erection of a Penitentiary. He was opposed to such an institution, and thought it better to erect a gallows at every cross road and hang villians. The Penitentiary, however, must be built, and he favored the striking out of Salisbury, and was of the opinion that the original location, though not of his choice, could not be ignored, and the bonds issued for that purpose, were as good as any other State bonds, unless repudiated by the State, and he urged that the contract already entered into should be complied with. If he had been in the Legislature at a former period, he would have advocated Raleigh.

Mr. Love protested against striking out, if Senators had in view the insertion of Lockville.

The question being on striking out, resulted, yeas 22, nays 17.

The question now recurring on the proposition to insert Raleigh,

Mr. Osborne introduced a resolution, providing that the friends of the different localities be allowed to nominate, and the vote proceeded with, until a selection is made.

The President ruled that the motion before the Senate being to fill the blank with Raleigh, the vote must first be taken on the motion.

It being the sense of the Senate, the rule proposed by Mr. Osborne was then announced by the President.

Mr. Robbins nominated Salisbury.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, named Raleigh.

Mr. Borrow named Horton's Farm, near the Gulf, in the County of Chatham.

Mr. Shoffner nominated Company Shops.

Mr. Welker named Greensboro', and proceeded in a forcible and earnest manner to present the claims of Greensboro', and the reasons that influenced the Committee to recommend its location at Greensboro'.

Mr. Davis advocated the location in the County of Chatham, as he conscientiously believed it would be to the interest of the State, in an economical point of view.

Mr. Cook put in nomination the town of Selma, and presented its claims, with an offer of a site of 10 acres, and 400 acres of well timbered land to the State—he also presented a memorial, which was read.

A. H. Galloway was of the opinion that unless the House had repealed the power by which the Lockville site was selected and purchased, the building would be compelled to go there—if location be changed—he would favor Raleigh.

Mr. Welker read a telegram from Greensboro', in which the citizens propose to give $15,000 in money and 30 acres of land.

Mr. Brogden defended the citizens of Raleigh; they would do everything they promised—and urged the claims of Raleigh—there was no humbug in the offer of the citizens, and the observation of the Senator warranted him in declaring that the granite was abundant, and the expenses of the State would be lessened by the location at this time.

The vote was taken as follows:

1st ballot—Salisbury 8; Raleigh 12; Horton's Farm 12; Selma 2; Greensboro' 5; Company Shops 1.

2nd ballot—Salisbury 3, Raleigh 14; Horton's Farm 15; Greensboro' 9; Company Shops 2.

3rd ballot—Salisbury 1; Raleigh 14; Horton's Farm 15; Greensboro' 11.

4th ballot—Raleigh 19; Horton's Farm 16; Greensboro' 6.

5th ballot—Raleigh 21; Horton's Farm 15; Greensboro' 5.

The President announced Raleigh as receiving a majority, the blank was accordingly filled with Raleigh.

Message received from the House, transmitting sundry bills and resolutions, for concurrence. Among them the school bill with amendments, which were ordered to be printed, bill and amendments, and made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Sweet introduced a bill to exempt from taxation property held for educational purposes.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 5, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Merchant's Bank of Wilmington, was taken up and after some little debate passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bill to charter the Bank of Cumberland at Fayetteville was taken up and passed its several readings by a vote of yeas 50, nays 22.

The bill then passed its third reading.

On motion of the same, the rules were suspended and the bill to charter the Bank of Greensboro', was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 51, nays 22.

The bill then passed its third reading.

By Thos. A. Sykes, colored: A bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk R. R. Co. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to construct a Railroad from Wilmington to Plymouth.

The question recurred upon the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass its second reading.

Mr. Stilley took the floor and in remarks of some length, advocated the adoption of the motion.

Messrs. Justice of Rutherford, Malone, Downing, Laflin and others, also supported the motion to reconsider.

J. W. Leary, colored, said he would support the bill if it was to be submitted to a vote of the people, but not otherwise.

Mr. Sinclair said he was in favor of submitting all these appropriations to the people. He wished the scheme that was to carry a road through his own county also to be laid before the people.

After some further debate, the motion to reconsider was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Wilkie moved to amend by inserting after the word "Jones" the words "mining within four miles of Trenton and thence in a direct line to Wilmington.—Adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The bill in relation to building a railroad from Edenton to Suffolk was taken up and passed its second reading.

The bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through the counties of Nash or Wilson, Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland and Robeson. [Substitute for the act to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company, and to build a branch of said road to Selma, in Johnston county.]

Mr. Bowman argued against the bill.

Mr. Argo said he agreed with the gentleman from Mitchell (Bowman) in the views he has expressed. He thought that the appropriations proposed in what was called the Omnibus bill might be safely made, provided the money was honestly applied. He confessed that the recklessness indicated by the bills since introduced bespoke little regard for the credit of the State or the interest of the people. He was willing as a matter of good faith to vote for the bills which were included in the number of bills before the House, before the recess, and he would now take occasion to announce his intention to support very heartily to submit for approval, to the people, all appropriations heretofore made. It was intimated that this would be done when the appropriations heretofore made were before the House, and the intimation had considerable influence in inducing many to vote for them. Rather than see additional appropriations made, he would prefer the House should pass a bill repealing all acts authorizing the issue of bonds heretofore enacted.

The bill failed to pass its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Greensboro' Railroad Company was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Fayetteville Railroad Company was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Allison indefinitely postponed by a vote of yeas 51, nays 29.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to submit all the new Railroad appropriations made at this session of the Assembly to a vote of the people.

The question recurred upon Mr. Estes' motion to suspend the rules in order to lay the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed its second reading on the table.

After considerable debate the motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and the motion to reconsider was, on motion of Mr. Estes, laid on the table.

Mr. Stilley moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Bowman thought the passage of the bill would ruin the credit of the State in the commercial centres, as the bill was not specific in its operations.

Mr. Estes did not think the passage of the bill would hurt the credit of the State. It was this suicidal and mad policy of voting enormous appropriations to any and every proposition without stopping to ascertain whether or not there was merit in it. If the Legislature would be more careful and judicious in their appropriations there would be not the slightest danger of the passage of such a bill as this hurting the credit of the State. He moved to refer the bill to a special committee of three, with instructions to report by 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, hoped the motion would not prevail. He wished the bills authorizing the roads from Edenton to Suffolk, and from Wilmington to Plymouth, to pass before this bill, in order that they might have their share of the benefit of this bill in case it should be adopted. He asked the postponement of this bill until to-morrow afternoon as a matter of justice.

Mr. Gilbert said all these motions to postpone, if adopted, would have a tendency to defeat the bill. He, therefore, called the previous question.

The call was sustained.

Mr. Downing moved to adjourn.

Upon that motion, the yeas and nays being called, the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 5, nays 69.

The question recurred upon Mr. Estes' motion to refer to a special committee of three, with instructions to report this afternoon at 4 o'clock, which was adopted.

The motion, as amended, was then adopted.

The Chair then announced Messrs. Gilbert, Estes and Stilley as the special committee.

Adjourned.

STATE NEWS

PLANTING COTTON.—We learn that some few planters lower down upon the Wilmington road have commenced planting cotton thus early. As the month advances the planting season will commence in earnest, and the farmer's duties for the year will have begun.—Weldon *News*.

FISH FOR BALTIMORE.—The quantity of fresh fish from North Carolina, shipped daily from the railroad wharf in Portsmouth, says the Transcript, is surprising, On four days this week one agent shipped 450 boxes of shad and herrings, mostly the former. There were sixty shad in each box, and those of herrings were marked 400 each. There are three other firms engaged, who ship on an average more than the one alluded to.—Ral. *Standard*.

JAIL ESCAPE.—On yesterday noon, as Mr. Ezzell opened one of the cells in the County Jail, for the purpose of feeding the prisoners, four negroes making good of the opportunity, effected their escape by almost running over him. Mr. E. snapped his revolver at them but without effect—it missed fire, whereupon he gave the alarm, when he assisted by several others, succeeded in recapturing three of them. The fourth, Henderson Brown, is still at large.—Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY SPOKEN.—We learn from our townsman, Mr. E. B. Borden, who is the Treasurer of the North Carolina Immigration Association, that he has received a letter from Edgecombe county, stating that the sum of three hundred dollars had been sent to him from that county, towards raising the required funds for Mr. Atkinson. Wayne and Edgecombe are all right; let other counties follow suit at once.—Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

HOUSE BURNT.—A house on Judge Manly's lot occupied by a negro named McAdoo was burnt to the ground on Monday. The negro lost nearly everything he had in the house, including a package of money, and a lot of chickens and muscova ducks that his wife, (who was out at a burying) had hid under the house for safe keeping. The fire was accidental.

Hillsboro' *Recorder*.

We have been kindly furnished by Judge Brooks the following list of discharges in Bankruptcy at Elizabeth City:

March 26th, Pasquotank county. Andrew I. Pendleton; April 1st, Chowan county, W W Woodward; Martin county, John Flanagan, Jackson Lowe; Perquimans county, W D Riddick, Willoughby Robinson; Nash county, L M Conyers, Henry G Williams; Gaston county, M J. Carroll; Union county, John P Houston, Wm M Underwood, D J Hunnicut, John Gordon, James M Stewart; Mecklenburg county, G W Williamson; Cleveland county, E M Toark, Willie Rudisill; Orange county, Jas N Lunsford, Alvis Durham, M D Williams, Sam'l W Turrentine, W B Williams, Jos Townes, James Bowen, Jas Parrish, Jas L Loathers, Isham J Cheatham, T L Burgess, W T Whitfield, Wm Mure; Warren county, Mark P Perry, Richard Bullock, R W Alston; Franklin county, Joseph John Jones, Sr; Granville county, James M Higgie, R H Hunt S D Ferrell; Wake county, Stephen Lowe, Leonard House, Philip Pearce, Calvin J Rogers, G W Barbee, Asa Greene; Chatham county, B J Sears, F D Lindsay, Ensley Council, Lucian Burnett, J T Mallory; Johnston county, J J Saunders, W J Y Thurston, John W O'Neal; Person county, G A Rodgers, Granville Andrews.—Raleigh *Standard*.

CONFIRMATION.—After a most impressive and instructive discourse before a very large and attentive congregation, the Right Reverend Thomas Atkinson administered the Holy Rite of Confirmation to twenty-three persons, at Christ Church Saturday night.—Newbern *Times*.

ORDINATION.—Prof. W. B. Royall of Wake Forest College, was ordained an Elder in the Baptist Church, on Sunday the 4th inst., by a Presbytery that met in the College Chapel.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Cotton—The Road to Independence.

The Charleston Courier says that the foreign circulars show the wisdom of the policy pursued by the South during the last season, viz: of first raising their own breadstuffs and supplies, and then devoting their attention to cotton as their surplus crop. These circulars indicate that cotton is scarce and high. The Courier says: "The planters are masters of the situation, and simply because they have not staked their fortunes upon any single production. Cotton is king, if we permit him to wear his crown; but not if by improvidence we waste or cast aside the resources of his kingdom. The South is gradually recuperating, because she has at last ascertained the secret of her power and the true path to her independence. Cotton the world must have. But to place upon cotton an entire reliance, and to make this the only crop, is to pave the way for loss and for a surrender at discretion."

The Courier advises the planters to raise cotton for their own support and then to raise it for the world at large. This course, it says, has improved the material prospects and condition of the South. The policy of the last year has placed the great bulk of the price paid upon cotton in the pocket of the planter.

The advice to planters to make plenty to eat first, and then go for cotton cannot be too urgently repeated. It is the salvation of the South. If one wise, sagacious, and practical man were invested with absolute power to shape the planting policy of the South for the next five years, it is not too much to say that the result would be within that brief time, the perfect agricultural, industrial and political independence of the section. The formula he would lay down would embrace a few and very simple propositions, and might be stated thus:

1st. Raise in abundance all the breadstuffs needed for your farm and your neighbors who are engaged in other than farming industries.

2d. Raise your meat in the same way and for the same object, so far as prowling negroes who live by killing stock will permit.

3d. Plant cotton for your own and your neighbors' uses *first and foremost*, and out of this make your own clothing and everything needed in your family and farm that is made of cotton.

4th. Make on your own farms where it is possible, your farming implements, such as axe-handles, ploughs, wagons, gear, etc., and if you cannot do this, encourage your neighbors to do it, and when you have to buy, *in every instance, give the preference* to those articles made in the State, over those made at the North.

5th. Live frugally, so far as luxurious expenditures go, but abundantly so far as wholesome farm products go, upon and within your own resources.

6th. You may now plant cotton for sale as much as you please.

7th. When it is gathered, stow it away in your gin house, and advertise to the world—

Lastly. That IT IS FOR SALE FOR GOLD.

This programme will make you prosperous, rich, self-sustaining and independent. It will remove you to a perfectly safe distance from the Federal paper money maelstrom that threatens to engulf the country's wealth and industry. It will make yours the *capital* section of the country, and give you the sceptre of power that belongs to the emporium of gold. It will hit your traditional and mortal enemy, New England, the hardest lick and transfer her capital in cotton and other manufacturing machinery from Lowell, Providence, Salem, etc., to the streams of the South. It will irresistibly draw to the South emigrant labor, skilled artisans and means to develop your iron and corn fields, build up your cities, fill your ports with an active and profitable shipping trade, and from all these accumulated sources of power you will be able to draw the weight to demand and command the restoration of your rights and perfect political equality. It is with weapons to be drawn from the field and the workshop that you can most surely and speedily vanquish the tyrants that oppress you. The plow, the engine, the hammer, and loom, are, in your condition, "mightier than the sword," because they will give you "the sinews of war," and just in that shape of the Almighty Dollar which your foes are sure to fall down and worship. You have got the means to work out your independence.—God has given them in your soil, your climate, your streams, your coal and metallic ores. Use them wisely and well, and the victory you pant for is within your grasp.—Mobile *Register*.

A French mayor wished to be very amiable toward a Duchess who was one-eyed, and in making out her passport wrote as follows: "Eyes—dark, beautiful, soft, full of expression—*one of them being absent*."

"Straddle dresses" is the name of the female velocipedest costume.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7—P. M.

SENATE.—The Chaplain to-day prayed that the patriot arms of Cuba might be strengthened, and the isles of the sea delivered from their oppressors.

A bill was introduced furnishing counterfeiting trade marks to foreigners protected by treaties.

A Joint resolution was offered authorizing the President to appoint a commission to report on the ship canal across the Isthmus.

A bill reorganizing the Judiciary passed, with several amendments. It goes back to the House.

The deficiency appropriation bill was then resumed. An amendment appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river was lost. The bill then passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the message of the President.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Indian appropriation bill passed.

A bill authorizing the bridging of the Ohio river at Paducah passed.

Mr. Butler's Georgia bill was introduced. Butler moved the previous question, which was not sustained, and a general debate ensued.

Mr. Bingham made an elaborate constitutional argument in opposition, but the House adjourned without action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following message of the President was received by Congress at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

While I am aware that the time in which Congress proposes now to remain in session is very brief, and that it is its desire as far as is consistent with the public interest to avoid entering upon the general business of legislation, there is one subject which concerns so deeply the welfare of the country, that I deem it my duty to bring it before you. I have no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable to restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their proper relation to the government and the country, at as early a period as the people of those States shall be found willing to become peaceful and orderly communities, and to adopt and maintain such Constitutions and laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons within their borders. The authority of the United States which has been vindicated and established by its military power, must undoubtedly be exert d for the absolute protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of the freedom and security which is the object of a republican government. But whenever the people of a rebellious State are ready to enter in good faith upon the accomplishment of this object in entire conformity with the constitutional authority of Congress, it is certainly desirable that all causes of irritation should be removed as promptly as possible, that a more perfect union may be established and the country be restored to peace and prosperity.

The Convention of the people of Virginia which met in Richmond on Tuesday, December 3d, 1867, framed a constitution for that State, which was adopted by the Convention on the 17th of April, 1868, and I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of providing by law for the holding of an election in that State at some time during the months of May and June next, under the direction of the military commander of the district, at which the question of the adoption of that constitution shall be submitted to the citizens of the State; and if this should seem desirable, I would recommend that a separate vote be taken upon such parts as may be thought expedient; and that at the same time, and under the same authority, there shall be an election for the officers provided under such constitution, and that the constitution, or such parts thereof as shall have been adopted by the people be submitted to Congress on the first Monday of December next for its consideration, so that if the same is then approved, the necessary steps will have been taken for the restoration of the State of Virginia to its proper relations to the Union.

I am led to make this recommendation from the confident hope and belief that the people of that State are now ready to co-operate with the national government in bringing it again into such relations to the Union as it ought as soon as possible to establish it, and maintain and to give to all its people those equal rights under the law which were asserted in the declaration of independence in the words of one of the most illustrious of its sons.

I desire also to ask the consideration of Congress to the question whether there is not just grounds for believing that the constitution, framed by a convention of the people of Mississippi for that State and once rejected, might not be again submitted to the people of that State in like manner, and with the probability of the same result.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1869.

The Legislature—An Attempt to Assassinate Joe Turner, Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7—P. M.

The Legislature will probably adjourn on Monday next.

An attempt was made last night to assassinate Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Sentinel. About midnight a shot was fired through a window of his room. The assassin's bullet failed of its mark, and he made off. The shot lodged in a bed in the room. Mr. Turner was sitting writing at a table. Great indignation is expressed at the occurrence.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 8—Noon.

Market steady. Money active at 7 per cent. premium, with a commission of 1-16@¼ per cent. Sterling Exchange 108. Gold 131¾. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 120; do, of '64, 114¼; do, of '65, 116½; do, of '65, new, 114½; do, of '67 113¾. Ten-forties, coupon, 105¼. North Carolina Sixes 63¼; new 54¼. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupon, old, 56 asked; new 59 asked. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupon, 66; new, 64¼. Louisiana Sixes, old, 72; Levee Sixes, 69. Missouri Sixes 88.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and favors buyers. Corn is without a decided change.—Pork quiet—new mess $30 87@$31. Lard dull—sells in barrels at 18¼ cents; 18¼ cents for steam rendered. Cotton dull—middling uplands [28½ cents. Spirits Turpentine easier at 49½@50 cents for merchantable lots. Rosin firm at $2 47@$2 50 for strained. Freights dull.

An Editorial Jester.

One of our pretentious New York cotemporaries seems to employ a professional jester, who sprinkles the editorial page with puns. We give a few specimens:

Easter Monday was a stormy day—a regular nor'Easter, as a Western exchange would say.

How to subdue the Indians—Use Quaker guns.

"The state of Cuba," says the Kentuckian, is a fixed fact It is in a very bad state. That's the stubborn fact.

New way of "striking file"—Gen. Stoneman's method of sinking Wells in Virginia.

"Butler's latest move"—To checkmate Schenck in short meter.

The World says that the Consulship at Frankfort, for which so many are seeking, has been given to the Rev. Mr. Kramer, now Consul at Leipsic. He married a sister of Gen. Grant.

A popular present at wooden weddings down East is a switch.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-21

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	40 @	42	
BRICKS,			
₱ M....	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each			
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 30	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	19 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	25 @	27	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	27	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	21 @	22	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 15 @	1 10	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ bdl	2 00 @	2 05	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	@	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
HERRING,			
Fast	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 00 @	15 00	
Superfine	6 50 @	8 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	23	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	80 00 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	0 98 @	1 05	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 10 @	1 12½	
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 50	
Carolina	10½@	11	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 10 @	1 30	
Northern	0 75 @	90	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	135 00@	145 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	1 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
BRICKS,			
From store	1 60 @	1 65	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon			
Cuba, hhds	52½@	55	
do bbls	00 @	60	
Sugar house	47½@	50	
do bbls	00 @	50	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0 @	5 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 80	
Hard	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	2 60	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 80	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	7 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	5 25	
do No. 2	1 95 @	2 00	
do No. 3	1 85 @	1 90	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	45 @	45½	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 20	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 10 @	1 25	
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	00 @	19	
Shoulders	00 @	18	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	15½@	16	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	23	
do North'n	17 @	22	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	40	
do North'n	45 @	55	
Cheese	16 @	22	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	33 50 @	34 00	
Thin	32 50 @	33 00	
Prime	30 00 @	31 00	
Rump	00 00 @	32 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 15 @	2 20	
American	1 70 @	1 90	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
C	16 @	16½	
B	00 @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18½	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	6 00	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	11 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prime	9 00 @	10 00	
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	4 00 @	6 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, April 7, 1869.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled with less firmness, and prices show a decline of 15@20 cents—closing at $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 65 for hard

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

Ex-President Davis.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of Saturday, says that a private letter, received in that city, from Mr. Jas. Frederick Pattison, in England, mentions incidentally that the writer had a visit on the 4th of March from Mr. Davis, who expresses his intention to return soon to the United States.

Without Law.

A Mr. A. B. Bradshaw, of Lunenberg, Va., killed his son a few days since, by shooting him as he left the house on account of some dispute at the breakfast table. On account of recent removals of civil officers under congressional enactment, there was no one authorized to make an arrest, and none had been made. General Stoneman, the military commander and acting Governor, was telegraphed to in regard to the course to be pursued, or to appoint some one to act under the law. His reply was as follows :

"RICHMOND, VA., March 25, 1869.—To P. M. Hatcheli : The people must act as they may think the circumstances demand.

"GEORGE STONEMAN,
"Brevet Major General."

What a commentary upon Reconstruction does this reply contain. After four years of trial, one half of which time Congress has had direct control of all civil affairs in the Southern States, in the old commonwealth of Virginia, by direct permission of the representative of the "best government the world ever saw," mob law is licensed—nay, authoritatively pronounced, as the only means the orderly citizen has to *preserve the peace and to protect life*. What a beautiful state of affairs. What dangerous powers to confide to a justly outraged people. If there was a disposition to take advantage of the permission, what mischief might ensue. Fortunately the reply has been made to law-abiding people, and they will doubtless do the very best that the "circumstances demand." But what a fearful reflection that the General Government should deprive the citizens of Virginia of the means of punishing the blackest of crimes. To what extent, indeed, will party malignity go.

The Tax Bill—How the Money Goes.

If there be any class of our citizens who believed that Democratic and Conservative speakers and papers over-estimated the cost which would follow the adoption of the new Constitution and the election of Radical officers, they will doubtless have the truthfulness of those predictions most forcibly and most disagreeably impressed upon their minds as they read the provisions of the Revenue Bill just passed by the Legislature. And when the tax collector comes to enforce it, the blessings of the new Constitution and the new Government will be realized in all their dearly purchased improvements.

The causes which have led to these onerous taxes are multifarious, and have been repeatedly discussed in these columns during the canvass of last Spring. There is not one prediction then made in regard to extravagance and profligacy which has not been fully borne out by the result. This, too, only in the "green leaf" of Radicalism in North Carolina. Their railroad appropriations, which have more than doubled the public debt of the State, find no reflection in the tax bill, but are deceitfully hid behind shallow promises to meet their own interest. Their gigantic school system is still in an incoherent state, with all its fangs artfully covered by beautiful platitudes upon the blessings of education. The Penitentiary appropriations have been only delayed by the criminal rapacity of blundering thieves, and the Supreme Court has temporarily "nipped in the bud" the plunderings of the lobbyists and jobbers only by declaring the bonds in which they operated void and worthless. When all these things are brought into the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State, as they surely will, our people will begin to realize, indeed, the cost of their government.

Willing at all times to respect the opinions of those who anticipate great progress and wealth by the building of railroads, and advocates ourselves, within reason and means, of the State fostering works of internal improvement, we will allow such the brilliant anticipations for the future which they predict, and sincerely hope honest expenditures of these appropriations will be followed by the most speedy benefit to our people. For if these burdens are to be met by taxes then is the last hope of recuperation by the present owners of property in North Carolina gone forever.

But in no party spirit, and as a matter simply of common interest, and with a sincere desire to promote the general welfare, we would ask why at this particular time, when our people are so impoverished, was it found necessary to increase the number of State officers, so that the magnificent Capitol is found too small to provide each with an office? Why such extravagant salaries? Why are three men, Judges W. B. Rodman and A. W. Tourgee, and V. C. Barringer, Esq., paid *six hundred dollars* per month to draw bills for the members of the General Assembly, while the first two also *receive their regular salaries as Judges?* Why pay nearly fifty thousand dollars to absent members of the General Assembly? Why pay those present seven dollars per day? Why appropriate *seven hundred and eighty dollars*, (and we ask the question with all due respect for the memory of the dead) to provide for the expense of the committee who attended the remains of the late Senator Rich to his *home in Vermont?* Why employ five or six Professors at large salaries as instructors at the University before a single pupil had entered, and then ask an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars to support them in idleness? We could go on for hours asking the reasons for the needless and reckless extravagance which characterises the administration of the affairs of the State, and to which only one reply could honestly be made. Party favorites must be provided for and party mendicants must be supported.

We refer to these matters "more in sorrow than in anger." They are evils which our complaints will do little to remedy. The condemnation of the people at the ballot-box will alone put an end to them. The sufferers will yet have it in their power to defeat the machinations of their enemies, and to

"Commend the ingredients of the poison'd chalice
To their own lips."

Grant's Debits and Credits.

President GRANT's avidity in accepting presents and the handsome manner in which he rids himself of the obligations ncurred brings forcibly to mind the manly independence of ex-President JOHNSON, soon after entering into the duties of his office, under circumstances exactly similar to those which surround his successor. In May, 1865, some of the leading citizens of New York city sent, as a present to Mr. JOHNSON, a coach, span of horses, harness, &c., asking its acceptance as a token of their high appreciation of his fidelity to the country. He made the following reply, declining to receive their presents :

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22.

Messrs. A. A. Low, Esq., Phelps, Dodge & Co, Hoyt Brothers, J. S. Schultz, and others :

GENTLEMEN : I am in receipt of your very complimentary note, dated New York, May 17, 1865, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horses, harness, &c., as a token of your high appreciation of my public course.

While I fully appreciate the purity of your motives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esteem, I am compelled, solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of kind and loyal friends.

The retention of the parchment conveying your sentiments, and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in this manifestation of regard is a favor I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as one of the highest marks of respect from any portion of my fellow-citizens.

Trusting that I shall continue to merit your confidence and esteem in the discharge of the high and important duties upon which I have but just entered, and with the best wishes for your health, &c., individually, I am, gentlemen, yours truly. ANDREW JOHNSON

In what marked contrast is this with the course pursued by President GRANT. Presents of money, presents of houses, presents of books, boots, horses, of segars, &c., &c., have been received, and subscribers and presenters have been rewarded with the most honored and most lucrative positions within the gift of the grateful recipient. In fact, with gratitude to these people and obligation to old friends and relations, the cream of the Federal offices have been filled, and presents continue to be showered and new relations continue to present their claims.

In response to the Radical boast that this administration is to be conducted purely on a "business basis," the New York *World* extracts the following accounts from the newly opened books. The promptness with which they have been settled gives one an idea that business was to be conducted on the cash system :

U. S. GRANT, To A. T. STEWART, *Dr.*
To services (items not stated).
Cr.
By the offer of the Treasury Department.

U. S. GRANT, To ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, *Dr.*
To services "individually." (See Grant's letter).
Cr.
by the State Department 3 days, and the mission to France 4 years.

U. S. GRANT, To ADOLPH E. BORIE, *Dr.*
To subscription for the Philadelphia house in Chestnut, above Twentieth.
Cr.
By the Secretaryship of the Navy.

U. S. GRANT, To E. R. HOAR, *Dr.*
To one small but select library.
Cr.
By the Attorney-Generalship.

U. S. GRANT, To MOSES H. GRINNELL, *Dr.*
To one dinner (the wrong one) from Delmonico's.
Cr.
By the Collectorship of New York.

U. S. GRANT, To GEORGE WILKES, *Dr.*
To rides and horse talk.
Cr.
By the Mission to Mexico (?).

U. S. GRANT, To A. R. EASTON, *Dr.*
To getting Grant the office of County Surveyor in St. Louis.
Cr.
By an Assessorship in St. Louis.

U. S. GRANT, To Messrs. CASEY & SHARPE, *Dr.*
To being brothers-in-law.
Cr.
By the Collectorship and Navy Office at New Orleans.

U. S. GRANT, To JAMES LONGSTREET, *Dr.*
To puffs and relationship to the Dent family.
Cr.
By the Surveyorship of the Port of New Orleans.

U. S. GRANT, To A. R. FOULD, *Dr.*
To being an "old friend."
Cr.
By the Cincinnati Postmastership.

U. S. GRANT, To JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Dr.*
To being a fellow-townsman and an early friend.
Cr.
By the War Secretaryship.

U. S. GRANT, To M. J. CRAMER, *Dr.*
To marrying Grant's sister.
Cr.
By the Consul-Generalship at Frankfort.

U. S. GRANT, To JOHN S. NIXON, *Dr.*
To being "a particular friend of the family."
Cr.
By Revenue-Collectorship Sixth District Kentucky.

U. S. GRANT, To AUBREY H. SMITH, *Dr.*
To four days' board and lodging in Philadelphia.....$24,000
Cr.
By the office of District-Attorney for four years.....$24,000

The Mails.

We respectfully call to the attention of Postmaster Brink and the route agents the letter published elsewhere in regard to the mails. Our correspondent is a gentleman of intelligence and standing. We sincerely hope his complaints will be attended to.

Political Degeneracy.

The election of A. J. Jones to the Presidency of the Western Railroad is perhaps the strongest evidence of the deplorable condition to which political affairs have degenerated in North Carolina, that we have yet had. We feel that we are making a strong expression, but we believe we are justified in doing so. We suppose that we are to some extent acquainted with the corruptions and crimes which have disgraced our Legislature. We know we felt the humiliation and disgrace to which our State was subjected when officers of the State, the Speaker of the House, and members of the Legislature, with an excited mob of whites and blacks repaired to the depot to attack, and possibly to assassinate, one man, and, we were about to say, the additional disgrace when its Governor drunk with malignity and hatred, rushed among his excited partisans, insulting and threatening a minister of the gospel, and urging on the mob and approving the violence until and after he had been severely and justly reproved by his brother-in-law, the Mayor of Raleigh; but when Holden was elected Governor, however illegitimately it was done, North Carolina had sunk as low in that scale, as his infamy could weigh her.

We supposed, however, that in the management of our public works, even this Governor would have some regard for capacity and honesty. That Jones' character for honesty is not above reproach is no news to the readers of the JOURNAL. We have published and frequently referred to his attempt to swindle the State in connection with Dr. Sloan, the then Treasurer, and his course of life since that criminal transaction has not led those who have been thrown in contact with him to believe that he has repented of that affair.

Such appointments and elections do not tend to satisfy the stockholders of other roads that it will be best for them to accept the aid proffered to them by the State. Only let Holden complete this scheme by appointing a directory for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, who will elect Sloan to the Presidency, and all will be well for the "Ring."

"I'll bet one thousand dollars on the mare," said the celebrated John Randolph, growing excited as the riders were mounting for the coming race.

"I'll take the bet," said a suspicious-looking individual standing near.

"Who will hold the stakes?" replied Randolph.

"William Thompson," answered the man, pointing to a well-dressed by-stander.

"Yes," squeaked the great Virginian, "but who will hold William Thompson?"

Immigration Meeting.

The Carolina Immigration Association met in Goldsboro' on Friday. There was quite a large number of persons in attendance. Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL, the President, in calling the Association together delivered an able and comprehensive address upon the general subject of Immigration and its influence upon the welfare of the country. The address was well received and several thousand copies ordered to be printed for general distribution, and it was likewise directed to be translated into German, and copies placed at the disposal of the European agent of the Association for distribution.

Letters were read from eminent gentlemen, including Bishops ATKINSON and GIBBONS, approving of, and endorsing, the objects of the Association.

Fifty emigrants, whose arrival at Newbern was announced heretofore, had been forwarded by the agent and were ready to be distributed to the members of the Association. It was deemed advisable, after consultation and report of a special committee, to separate these as little as possible. Twenty of them were sent to the neighborhood of Wake Forest, Wake county, and the remainder distributed among neighboring plantations in Wayne and Johnston counties. These emigrants were Swedes, and unable to speak English. They were hale and hearty and looked as if they were capable of, and willing to do, good labor.

It was announced that the agent had experienced much difficulty in obtaining laborers after the falsehoods of the Raleigh *Standard* had reached the Continent. Many who had been engaged declined to come. These emigrants were altogether of a class able to pay their passage to New York.

A committee reported favorable upon the establishment of an organ, and encouragement was given to the publication of the German paper soon to be established in Goldsboro'.

The European agent of the Association reported that any desired number of emigrants could be obtained, of the very best class, provided he was furnished with the means to pay their passage in advance.—Sailing vessels could be chartered to bring from two to three hundred direct to Wilmington at thirty dollars in gold each.—The question of finances was discussed with a view to further this object. Several counties were pledged to raise their *quota* of the required amount. Delegates from other counties did not feel authorized to pledge their counties, but thought they could say their citizens were alive to the great importance of this subject, and that they would be able to respond favorably to the demand. Among these latter, Col. HALL placed New Hanover, and the President appointed him, with two other gentlemen as a committee, to raise funds in their county. We can hardly believe that the citizens of the fifteen or sixteen counties can let so small a sum interpose between them and the solid inauguration of this great effort to establish Immigration.

We were favorably impressed with the success of the meeting and the interest of the people. We hope we see in this Association the foundation of future prosperity and wealth through the speedy introduction of reliable and skilled laborers and industrious and peaceable citizens. Much credit is due to Dr. SATCHWELL for his earnest labors in behalf of the objects of the Association. His address, abounding in practical information and sound reason, displayed the great interest which he felt in the success of the undertaking. Much credit is due to the energies of the Executive Committee, Messrs. DORTCH, of Wayne, DEROSSET and FREMONT, of New Hanover, for their untiring exertions in behalf of the great objects in view. The latter gentleman deserved every word of the compliment for his labors in behalf of Agriculture and Immigration which Mr. BLOCKER, of Cumberland, in the course of a very fine and practical speech, passed upon him.

Among the features of the occasion was the fact that quite a number of industrious and well-to-do looking colored men joined the Association, and united their efforts with their white fellow-citizens to advance the general prosperity of the country.

The meeting was altogether a decided success, and we believe will go far towards inciting our people to new efforts in behalf of Immigration. The next meeting will be held in Wilmington in the Fall.

Gold Contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The committee of Ways and Means have unanimously agreed to report a bill legalizing contracts made payable in gold. This bill will be substantially the same as the section stricken out of a bill last session in the Senate, because Mr. Trumbull and others believed the late decisions of the Supreme Court were all that were necessary in the premises. The bill came back to the House, and upon a committee of conference being appointed, that body also agreed to the striking of it out. It will meet some opposition in the Senate, but will go through the House with little or no objection.

Cor. Balt. *Gazette.*

For the Journal.

The Mails.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.,
MARCH 30, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—I have often heard the remark—"the mails are sadly out of joint"—but I *hardly* knew what it meant until recently. A letter mailed at Wilmington about ten days ago, addressed to the writer at this place, has not arrived here yet. Another letter mailed at same place, with same address, about a week ago, arrived three days thereafter. And a third letter, mailed at same place, with same address, on Saturday last, arrived here to-day. Your valuable paper, the "DAILY JOURNAL," of the 25th instant, has not reached the office here for your subscribers at this place yet; but as *Bill Arp* says, may be it will *drift* along "arter a while." The Postmaster informs me that it has happened frequently of late, that mail matter which had *no manner of business* here, has been put off the cars for his office. And that to-day, there was put off the cars for the office here, letters addressed to parties at Black Creek, Black River Chapel, Teachey's, Colvin's Creek, Joyner's, Kinston, Morehead City, Mosely Hall, Kenansville, Wilson, Magnolia, Beaufort and Fayetteville. Did you ever hear the like?—But it is *as true as preaching*. It would seem that the mail matter has been scattered along the route and left to *drift* to its proper destination in the best way it could. Until recently the mails have been very regular, at least, so far as I have been concerned. I suppose there is a new hand at the bellows, who, like the bull in the crockery-store, is doing his *level best* to see what *sad havoc* he can make among the mails. Is there no remedy? X.

The New Tenure-of-Office Law.

The following is the new law :

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the first and second sections of an act entitled 'An act regulating tenure of certain civil offices,' passed March 2, 1867, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu of said repealed sections the following are hereby enacted :

"That every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, *except as herein otherwise provided.*

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the United States courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed, in his discretion, by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime; and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall during the time he performs his duties be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer suspended; and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate (except for any office which, in his opinion, ought not to be filled), to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in offices which existed at the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not; and also in the place of all officers suspended. And if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office."

This law is substantially a triumph for General Grant. As the National Intelligencer says, "Practically, under this bill, the king gets his own again. The ill-gotten plunder is restored. The aristocratic body makes restitution, but it is all extorted; it is not a case of conscience, or the graceful *amende* of gentlemen happy to repair a wrong. We hail what is in substance a triumph for the just balance and equipoise of the Constitution. It is a great thing for the people to have a President again in the country. He has had small power heretofore. With this bill he becomes something more than a mere figure-head or an official designation. He becomes a power in the State for weal or for woe.

"We do not wonder that the leading Democrats of the House and some of the most respectable Republicans were unwilling to accept this bill. It is not a fair, open, honest repeal of the infamous tenure-of-office law, as the House first proposed and the country had demanded and expected. It is just such a tortuous, indirect, indecent contrivance as might be expected from a set of Radical trickster lawyers, who had no regard for the Constitution, no concern for the public service, and no respect for public opinion. It is a mean, shabby way of repealing the civil tenure bill—an ungraceful surrender by the Senate of ill-gotten and ill used power."

Grant "Cusses" at the Carpet-Baggers.

A Richmond letter in the Petersburg Express says :

"Edgar Allan has gone to Washington to see if the powers there can advise or assist him in getting revenge. Hunnicutt has also gone to the capital, with what object I do not know. But these flittings to and fro, from Richmond to Washington and back again, show how ill at ease the Radicals of both sides are. They worry Congress and Grant to death. To one of these fellows Grant said the other day, 'By G—, sir, I wish Virginia had seceded and established her independence; for then we would be rid of all the embarrassments that have sprung out of her reconstruction.'"

STATE NEWS.

TRUCKING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—This profitable branch of business has received a considerable impulse in our sister State, and we learn from the Wilmington Journal that during the shipping season special trains will be put on the roads between that point and Norfolk, leaving Wilmington late each afternoon, and reaching our city in time for the steamers of the following day, as soon as the crops are ready for shipment. We sincerely trust that all parties will receive benefit from this liberal provision, and take occasion to remark that Eastern North Carolina is greatly indebted to Colonel Fremont for his intelligent and earnest efforts to develop this industry along the line of his road.

Norfolk *Virginian.*

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—Everybody interested as well as the people of the Eastern part of Onslow county will be much pleased to learn that through the exertion of Hon. David Heaton, a new mail route has been established between New Berne and Swansboro, via Pollokville. Heretofore it has taken quite two to three weeks to send letters from this city to Onslow county and return.—New Berne *Times.*

STILL CRAZY.—Col. Louis Zimmer, the indefatigable agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, says the Greensboro' *Patriot*, shipped about a hundred emigrants to the far west this week. Most of the train was made up from Davidson, Forsythe and upper Guilford. If the Colonel don't begin to bring us settlers from Europe, we will think he ought to. It is strange that our citizens should be leaving while strangers are constantly coming in.

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCKS.—We understand that the Board of Education of this State, at a meeting held yesterday in the Executive office, opened the bids for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad stock and the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad stock, and awarded them to W. T. Water-, Esq., of Baltimore, at $37, per share for the former, and $5 per share for the latter, making the sum for all $158,000. This is considered a good sale. It is $2 more in the share than the minimum price fixed upon it by the Legislature in the act authorizing the Board to sell it.

Raleigh *Standard.*

RUMOR NO. 2.—It is reported to-day again that Gen. Clingman is to take charge of the Standard. It is understood that he will make his editorial bow in the paper of to-morrow. Is the Standard about to change its politics? Gentlemen who have conversed with Gen. C. since he has been in Raleigh, regard him as anything else than a Republican.—Raleigh *Sentinel*, 1st.

DISTURBANCE OF THE PEACE—CROWD OF NEGROES ARRESTED AND ONE SHOT.—On Saturday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a large crowd of negroes, numbering probably about twenty-five or thirty, congregated near the bridge and raised a perfect storm in that portion of the town, to the serious disturbance of the citizens for some distance around. They seemed to be on a general spree, as liquor was freely circulated and several were considerably under the influence.

The night-watch ordered them to be quiet and disperse, and on their failing to do so, the Mayor was informed of the facts, who directed that they all should be arrested. The watch, summoning a *posse*, proceeded to do as directed and succeeded in securing thirteen of the party. Two attempted to make their escape, when one of the police fired several times at them, striking one named Burrell Amy and inflicting a painful wound through the side, near the shoulder.

The wounded man was carried to the drug store of Dr. A. H. Macnair, and properly attended to.

Six of the party were sent to jail in default of bail and the remainder were bound over for appearance before the Mayor on Monday morning.

At the Mayor's Court on Monday morning they were all arraigned before His Honor, and it appearing that the principal ringleaders had escaped, the whole party were dismissed with a warning not to be caught in such conduct again.

Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of John Morgan and Henry Williams, the two main actors in the disturbance.—Tarboro' *Southerner.*

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—AND THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH—GEN. HILL'S LECTURE.—A small but highly appreciative audience assembled at the Court House on Tuesday night for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the above subject fron Gen. D. H. Hill.

Though Gen. Hill does not claim to be possessed of any oratorical powers, yet his discourse was particularly interesting especially when we remember the theme and the distinguished character of the speaker.

With his career as a soldier the world is familiar, and since the close of the war he has acquired a no less enviable reputation as the devoted advocate of the South through the pages of The Land We Love.

Part of his discourse was devoted to the importance of sustaining Southern Literature in a manner worthy of our people, and his remarks cannot fail to exert a salutary influence upon that class of our people who foster and sustain the Northern trashy periodicals while permitting more deserving publications of our own section to languish and perish for want of support.

Gen. Hill left on Wendesday morning for Wilson, where, we presume, it his purpose also to deliver his lecture.

A DANGEROUS MISTAKE.—We are informed that during the past week, upon the alarm of robbers being given at the house of Mr. Ben. Frank Brown, some two or three miles in the country, that gentleman hurried to the smoke house to catch the thief. By some misapprehension, a brother of Mr. Brown fired upon him, mistaking him for the robber. Though pretty severely peirced with a pistol ball, he will probably recover.

Washington *Intelligencer.*

DEAD.—W. Stanford Moore died at the poor house of Orange county last week, says the Hillsboro' Recorder. Time works wondrous changes. Mr. Moore was the son of one of the most respectable and influential men of the county. He was a rich man before the war. Now he is dead and the county buried him.

FIRE—INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday evening last about 8 o'clock, a bright light was seen north of town, which was discovered to be the barn of one of our most valuable citizens, Mr. Watson Wharton, who lives just one mile from the Court House.

How this fire originated, Mr. W. was unable to say, but as no one connected with the farm had ever been allowed to carry a pipe about the stables, it must have been the work of an incendiary, though an enemy to the above gentleman is not known. The progress of the fire was so rapid that when first seen by the family it was too late to save anything, and the loss was very heavy—three mules, one horse, a large amount of corn and a great deal of hay, straw, &c., were speedily consumed by the liquid flames.

Greensboro' *Topic.*

AN INTERESTING HORSE CASE—CONFLICTING OPINONS AND TESTIMONY.—A most interesting question as to the ownership of a horse has recently sprung up between parties in this county and in Edgecombe, which is likely to involve an expensive law suit unless the Edgecombe party yields to the abundant evidence that is brought to bear against his claim. It seems that Mr. R. P. Spiers, a merchant of Halifax, some ten days ago sold to Mr. Stith, a horse drover, a beautiful Canadian pony that had been in Spier's possession since last Spring. Mr. Stith moved on to Tarboro' with his horses and there met with a Mr. Farrar, residing a short distance out from that place, who claimed the pony as having been lost by him in June last. Mr. Spiers was at once notified of the fact and obtaining parties from Petersburg from whom the horse was purchased and others to show his possession of the same since April last, he proceeded to Tarboro to settle the question. The matter was on Tuesday evening last examined before a Justice in Tarboro, Mr. Farrar contending positively that the pony in question was lost from his premises in June last, and alleging that an abundance of proof could be brought as to the identity of the pony. Mr. Spiers and the gentlemen with him testified positively to the animal having been in their several hands for *eighteen months*, Mr. S. being prepared to prove his possession of him in Halifax *since April last.* But Mr. Farrar refused to be convinced that the pony was not his missing property, and will at once bring suit for his recovery, Mr. Stith retaining possession of the horse under a forthcoming bond. The affair is evidently a clear case of mistaken identity, as we know that Mr. Spiers can prove all that he asserts.

Weldon *News.*

Capt. Hester was out this morning on Fayetteville street, riding his velocipede. He attracted considerable attention.

Ral. *Sentinel.*

RAILROADS AND RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Extracts from a Speech of R. W. Lassiter, of Granville, in the North Carolina Senate, March 11th, on the bill to incorporate the Eastern and Western Railroad.

MR. PRESIDENT: Eight years ago we were a prosperous and happy people, with a fertile and healthy climate. We had all that we could wish. But the storm of war came over and blighted us. Its anger has gone from us, but it has left us paralyzed. How shall our strength be renewed? Must we sit down and weep over the past, or will we spring up with the bright rising sun of the future? By what means are we to regain, and, indeed, far surpass the enviable position of former days? This has been a subject of anxious thought with me since the war. I have longed to see the evidence of returning prosperity and happiness among our people. I have carefully investigated the causes of prosperity in other sections. I have looked to the far West and Northwest, and inquired, how is it that those young States grow up so rapidly? Their soil is not better, and their climate is less genial, and yet they rise up in the morning, and by the evening they are a great nation. The secret is soon told. They are a new, enterprising people, and they go out to bear down the forest and break up the soil, and by the aid of machinery make immense crops, and chequer their States over with railroads to carry their products to the markets of the world. And they erect and operate factories to turn everything to the best account. By these means they are encouraged to industry and enterprise. They talk faster, think faster, work faster, and grow larger. They do not sit down on some wasted land and say, "It is not worth while for me to make more than I consume, for I have no market. I can make enough to live on, and that is as much as anybody around me does." But they strive to make the most of everything and each strives to make more than the other, and then while their harvests are maturing they build a railroad to carry the immense yield to the best market. Look at those new States which rose up as of yesterday, and see them chequering themselves over with railroads. Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, a comparatively new State, has twenty railroads centering there. And how many has Raleigh, the capital of one of the old thirteen? There the men that need the roads build them and pay for them and use them and get their money back and get the road clear, and the more they have, the more they want. There those who build railroads have found out that really it costs nothing to build them, that is to say, they build them themselves, and pay themselves for doing it. They pay a tax one day to build the road and they get it back the next day for building it and have the road to boot. I give those who are alarmed about railroads and taxes a problem to work:—If the State collect $100,000 tax out of a county to build a railroad to-day, and spends $100,000 in the same county to build the road to-morrow, how much less money will the county have to-morrow than it had to-day? And still another problem: If a county is taxed $100,000 to build a railroad to-day and gets all the money back to-morrow for building it and then has a $100,000 railroad besides, how much does the county make by the operation? Clearly, a $100,000 railroad. From this, of course, must be deducted so much as will have to go out of the county to buy iron, &c. But this is repaid a hundred fold by the spirit of energy which is infused into the population and the means for every improvement, and by the further fact that it brings out the hoarded capital, sets it afloat and makes it productive. The capitalist is stimulated and puts out his money, and the laborer gets hold of it.—Cry taxes! Why? It is better that every idle, hoarded dollar should be taxed out of its den and set to work for the benefit of the community, as well as of the capitalist. Five hundred dollars taken out of a safe and set to work, in the way of machinery and improvements, will do the work of many men. The man who locks up his money in his safe and goes out to work himself is unwise. His money can do more work than he can. Judicious management in giving direction to our system of internal improvements will place us in the possession of advantages equal to any, and superior to most of the other States. It has been often urged that the commerce of North Carolina must forever be circumscribed, because it had become common to say the coast was "iron bound." But when the transports and fleet of the Federal army came with its immense supplies to General Sherman, the delusion was for a time dispelled. Admit that our harbors are not so safe as some, yet remember that we are near enough to the great emporium of commerce and trade for profitable purposes. Weldon is the same distance from New York that Buffalo is, in the same State. The great Erie Canal was commenced and carried on through the greatest opposition De Wit Clinton at a cost of $36,000,000, and so powerful were its advantages in developing Western New York, that now that section gives employment to the canal and a double track railroad along by its side.

With a climate more favorable, a water-power superior and a mineral wealth yet unknown, as to the extent of its resources, embracing gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, &c.; ank particular sections, such as the valley of the Deep River, capable of supporting its million of inhabitants, the rapid increase of the wealth of Pennsylvania, upon the opening of her Coal Fields, by railroads and canals, is but a plain example pointing out the way to North Carolina. Up to 1863, Pennsylvania had spent $46,000,000 for internal improvements leading to her coal, and the benefits flowing therefrom induced the highest state of prosperity in that great State.

North Carolina, situated on a line from Memphis to the Atlantic Ocean, (and Memphis, the center of the great cotton growing region, which produces at least 1,500,000 bales,) is in the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad; with an area of 50,000 square miles; and by the census of 1860, a cash value in farms of $143,000,000 as against $67,000,000 in 1850, nearly double in ten years. It was in these ten years that our Railroad system was commenced.—Value of live stock $31,000,000, against $17,000,000, in 1850, nearly double in ten years. There are 33,000,000 acres of land in North Carolina, at $5 per acre would bring $165,000,000. No doubt capitalists could be found who would give this sum for all the lands of North Carolina. If we could bring all our lands to be worth as much as the Ohio lands, our real estate would be valued at $500,000,000. We ought, at least in a few years, to have them average $10 per acre, or $330,000,000. As low as they are now, the system of valuation is very imperfect, and in many instances, real estate is grossly underrated, viz: a store in Raleigh, bringing a rental of $500 yearly, is valued at about $3,000 to $3,500, when it should be valued at $5,000. So a cotton farm bringing in $6,000 a year, is valued at $20,000, and sometimes as low as $10,000; it should be valued much higher, and of course will reach $100,000, if it is found that the income can be depended on.

How rapidly population and wealth have grown in those States where the tide of immigration sets in that direction, and here we have a million of inhabitants, and labor cheaper than almost anywhere else, and yet there is wanting the skill, the energy and capital to produce that high degree of prosperity which our climate, soil and resources generally demand. * * *

It but remains with ourselves to make North Carolina one of the richest and most populous States of the Union. It remains for us to develop her yet almost untouched resources, and to give her a commerce whose magnitude and importance shall be unsurpassed by any in the wide world. To say this, unsupported by the irrefragible testimony of facts and figures would seem to be the words of some ill-regulated and imaginative mind, but the statistics I have already given must convince every one that all this may be done in a very few years by a vigorous and enlightened system of internal improvements. That the capitalists, those longheaded men whose money is invested in nothing of whose final success they do not feel assured, believe in a glorious future for North Carolina, is plainly evinced by their eagerness to invest their money in all enterprises whose success is in any manner connected with the future prosperity of the State. No man invests in a doubtful enterprise, and this general desire by capitalists to invest their money in enterprises contingent upon the property of the State is one of the strongest possible proofs of the certainty with which her future prosperity and commercial importance is regarded in other States. Should we then be wanting in that confidence in our own ability for ultimate success, which is so freely expressed and evinced by the business men of other States? Should we supinely allow the work of regeneration to be performed by other hands, and the benefits to be, in a great measure, withdrawn from our citizens? No. We should do everything that lies in our power to advance the business interest of our State, to build up every branch of industry, to develop our mineral and agricultural resources, that the result of the whole may be an increase of the wealth and importance of the State, and as a necessary consequence, the necessary prosperity and happiness of the people. There is but one way in which this can be accomplished—by a generous and judicious system of internal improvements—and to be judicious it must be generous. A half way, undecided, irregular system is almost as bad as none at all, and to accomplish the full measure of success we must be liberal in our aid of enterprise which promises to promote the general good. * * * * * *

In Indiana real and personal property in 1850 was valued at $202,000,000, in 1860 at $580,000,000, or 160 per cent in ten years. In 1850, cash value of farms $136,000,000, in 1860, $344,000,000 doubled in ten years. Dive stock in 1860, $50,000,000, in 1866, $88,000,000, or an increase in six years of more than all the live stock in North Carolina.

In Illinois in 1850, farms were valued at $96,000,000, in 1860, $144,000,000. In 1850, real and personal property was valued at $156,000,000, in 1860, at $871,000,000, an increase in ten years of 458 per ct. The tonage of the railroads of Illinois in 1867, equalled $725,000,000, an annual increase since 1860, of $70,000,000.

The railroads of the eight Northwestern States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri in 1850, were 1,276 miles; in 1860, 11,000 miles; in 1867 14,000. In 1850, these railroads carried 382,000 tons of freight, worth $57,000,000; in 1860, 6,600,000 tons of freight worth $995,000,000; in 1867, 21,000,000 tons of freight worth $3,000,000,000; that is trebled in ten years.

In New York in 1858, the railroads carried $486,000,000; in 1867, $1,723,000,000 freight.

The railroads and canals of New York in 1858 carried 7,000,000 tons; in 1867, 16,000,000 tons.

All the railroads in the United States cost $1,200,000,000, at 6 per cent interest is $72,000,000. They have created a commerce worth $10,000,000,000 annually.

Now let us look to North Carolina. Build North Carolina railroads from the coast to the mountains, and they will share in these immense freights as shown above. The annual productions according to the census of 1860 was as follows :

Cotton	58,000,000 lbs.	worth	$14,000,000
Tobacco	32,900,000	do	6,000,000
Wheat	4,700,000	bush. do	10,000,000
Corn	30,000,000	do	22,000,000
Live stock	10,000,000	do	10,000,000
Oats	2,800,000	do	1,600,000
Peas	1,900,000	do	1,200,000
Irish potatoes	830,000	do	1,000,000
Sweet "	6,140,000	do	4,000,000
Rice	7,600,000	lbs. do	1,000,000
Honey	2,055,000	do	500 000
Turpentine	1,000,000	lbs. do	5,000,000
Animals (slaughtered)			600,000
Homemade manufactures			2,000,000
Market gardens			250,000
Wines and liquors			1,500,000
Value of annual products of manufactures			14,000,000
Lumber and naval stores			2,000,000
Shingles and staves			1,000,000
Ginseng and other medical herbs			256,000
Dried fruit and orchard products			1,000,000
Dairy farming, &c			4,000,000
Sorghum			1,000,000
Peanuts			500,000
Mining			2,000,000
Fishing			1,000,000
Shipping			1,000,000
			$113,800,000

One-fiftieth of the above amount, or two per cent. of income will raise annually over two millions, and this will be greatly increased by building railroads.

Mr. President, old things have passed away, old ways and manners of attaining results have been superseded by newer, more economical and more desirable methods. The great questions of the century have been "how shall we accomplish a result with less expenditure of time and labor? How shall we perfect that which we already have, and obtain that which we need and have not?" To this end the genius of the age has been working and great astonishing results have been accomplished. Years ago, the commerce of the world was subject to the capricious wind for its transmission by sailing vessels to the ports desired. Now, by the utilization of steam, the arrival of a ship is calculated to a day, and floating palaces traverse the ocean in every direction with a degree of speed and safety almost incredible. Then the weaver produced his few yards of fabric daily, with slow toil. Now, by the means of machinery, the same work is done with a rapidity, a thousand times greater and with a corresponding degree of cheapness. Thus goods that were formerly only to be possessed by the wealthy can now be worn by the poorest in the land. The stage coach with its slow and wearisome progress, has given way to the railroad, and the iron horse now travels the net work of railroads, which covers the whole extent of this country, with a speed which virtually annihilates space and brings cities, hundreds of miles apart, within a few hours ride of each other. With the increased facilities of transportation, the demand for the products of every branch of industry has correspondingly increased, and cities